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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mrs. Tilton Addresses the Court and Holds Up a Letter—The Rebuttal Testimony Continues—Several Witnesses to Prove Tilton's Position in the Communist Procession—General Tracy and Bessie Turner Contradicted.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull were the earliest arrivals at court this morning, but were shortly followed by Mr. Beecher and his wife. The plaintiff came into court with Mr. Beach and ex-Judge Morris. When the jury were called, Mrs. Tilton rose and addressing the court, said: "Judge Neilson, I have a communication which I would like your Honor to read aloud before the opening of the proceedings."

The note was passed to Mr. Evarts, who handed it to the Judge, who, after reading it, said that this matter would be considered.

Mr. Morris then called, as a witness in rebuttal, Albert Burghauff, who made a picture of the Rossel procession for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Journal. He testified that the picture represented about two blocks long of the procession, and if Mr. Tilton was in that part he did not see him. Witness pointed out Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, Colonel Blood and Stephen Pearl Andrews.

Henry Ollis Fox, compositor on the *Independent*, testified that he saw Mr. Tilton walking in arm with Mr. Swinton, and not with Theodore Tilton since a boy, saw Tilton the procession, but a considerable distance from the women.

Lawrence S. Kane, journalist, who wrote the report of the Rossel procession for the New York Sun and was associated with General Sharman in the publication of *Our Society*, saw all women in the procession, and Mr. Tilton was not with any of them.

H. Banks, the Grand Marshal of the procession, testified that he saw Moses Taylor walking with Swinton together at the finish; that Mr. Tilton was not in any carriage, and that he could get over off the ground in a carriage with Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs Claflin and Colonel Blood.

In answer to a question of the Court, witness said that General Rossel was murdered.

James W. Stilwell, a lawyer, testified that he saw Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull in the procession near the head; the former carried flowers; Stephen Pearl Andrews was with Miss Claflin, and Colonel Blood with Mrs. Woodhull; Mr. Tilton was not in company with the ladies.

Cross-examination was then taken.

During recess the question of the contents of Mr. Tilton's note was eagerly discussed. Judge Neilson refused to intimate what the letter contained. It should not be made public in any event until to-morrow morning, he said, if then only with the consent of counsel. It understood that the letter refers to the subject of Mrs. Tilton's giving her testimony. Letters from a letter of Tilton to his wife more unpublished and contributes with an excession of willingness to address by any decision which the Court, in its discretion, may ensue to her becoming a witness. It is reported that, be-ides asking to be put upon the witness stand, Mrs. Tilton strongly asserts her innocence and makes a warm protest against the injustice of excluding her testimony.

Tilton came into court accompanied by Mrs. and Mr. Middlebrook and her daughter. The latter was at first mistaken for Miss Florence Tilton, who was in court during the morning session, but remained only for a short time. It is now generally understood that she will be called as a witness in rebuttal, especially in Mrs. Tilton's request to the Chief Justice, to hear as a witness, should be acceded to.

Henry A. Bogart, a lawyer, and Henry C. Bowen, was seated with the plaintiff's counsel. Henry P. McManus was called and testified that he moved in the Congregational church in Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, a few places behind Tilton, who was walking with Miss Swinton. In answer to Mr. Evarts, witness said he first thought of testifying when he read of the rank perjury in this court relative to the procession.

Albert Martin was called and testified that he was Superintendent of the Mission Sunday school of Plymouth church. He saw Bessie Turner at Mrs. Ovington's last summer, on day when she went before the church committee. He called at the house at about 7 past two o'clock and was told that Bessie Turner was in the back parlor with General Tracy. The witness went up stairs and saw Mrs. Tilton. About half an hour later they came downstairs and sat on the piazza, remaining there about two hours. General Tracy and Bessie Turner remained in the back parlor during that time. He heard them talking but did not understand what was said. General Tracy left about five o'clock.

Mr. Evarts asked what testimony this was intended to rebut, and Mr. Morris said it was rebuttal of both General Tracy and Bessie Turner. Mr. Morris read from the latter's testimony to the effect that General Tracy called on her only ten minutes before she went before the committee.

Mr. Shearman said that this was another unprecedented imputation upon Miss Turner, and it the testimony related to another interview.

Mr. Beach denied this, and Mr. Shearman asked him to look at the record.

Mr. Beach said that he did not need to look at the record, as he differed from the gentleman in having a good memory and conscience. [Laughter.]

Both of the counsel then read from the record, each asserting that it supported his position.

Mr. Morris was allowed to proceed with the witness, and the latter testified that he returned at tea at Mrs. Ovington's and took side Turner, second to Mr. Storrs' lecture in the evening, in order that she might testify before the committee. Her testifying before the committee was the sole topic of conversation at Mrs. Ovington's house that afternoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shearman—I had lived in Mr. Tilton's house about a year before that: I am lodging there now, since January. I stayed at meals at Mr. Ovington's occasionally, but never remember being there later, except on the occasion Mrs. Tilton's speech was published. I sat in a chair on the piazza all the time Mrs. Tilton was there. When I first came in I saw Mr. Tracy in the parlor, and Mrs. Tilton called me up stairs, where we remained about half an hour. I did not look at the clock when I went into the house. I do not remember what time of the month Miss Turner appeared before the committee. We had tea that evening at six o'clock; General Tracy left about an hour before tea. This witness here left the stand.

Franklin Woodruff was recalled and testified to Mr. Beech: Prior to my interview with Mr. Tracy, in Mr. Beecher's study, I had two other interviews with him, one alone and the other in Mr. Beecher's presence. In that last interview with Mr. Tracy I said that Tilton's charge against Mr. Beecher was adultery.

Mr. Beach asked the witness if he told Tracy that Beecher had advanced $500 for the relief of Tilton's family.

Mr. Evarts objected to this, and another argument ensued over the introduction of this evidence.

The Court allowed the question and witness answered: "I did give the information to Tracy."

The witness was asked if on that interview, the fall of 1872, Tilton said to Tracy that his wife was not guilty of adultery with Beecher. This caused another lengthy argument, Mr. Evarts contending that this had been gone over before.

The witness finally said: I do not recollect this occurred; I never remember of hearing Tilton say that Beecher was an adulterer, Tracy asking "what about your wife?" nor Tilton saying "no, with another woman," or "with Mrs. Morse."

The court adjourned.

TILTON AND HER LETTER TO JUDGE NEILSON. The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following: One of the most dramatic scenes of the trial, and the only one which has relieved the monotony of its latter days, occurred at the opening of yesterday's session and was evidently a surprise to all except one or two of Beecher's lawyers. Mrs. Tilton had come into court at the usual hour, accompanied by Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington, and had seated herself in her usual place to the right and a little in front from the Plymouth delegation, which was out again in force. Indeed the court room was unusually filled, particularly with ladies, some of whom stood peering through the doorway leading to the chamber, one of whom brought an opera glass which she levelled at all the principal characters in the trial-drama.

The court had no sooner been organized, than Mrs. Tilton, rising like an apparition in her place and facing his Honor, called out in a low voice, a little tremulous from embarrassment: "Judge Neilson." The Judge heard, looked disturbed, and looked around to discover whence the call had proceeded. When his attention was recalled to Mrs. Tilton by Mr. Tice, a spectator who sat near who repeated her call, at the same time lifting a letter in her hand, Mrs. Tilton, observing that she had the Judges attention, again spoke saying: "Your Honor, I have a communication which I hope Your Honor will read aloud."

Judge Neilson asked Mr. Evarts to attend to the matter. The envelope held by Mrs. Tilton was given to him, and he, remarking that it was addressed to the Judge, passed it to Judge Neilson, who, after reading the communication, said, "Mrs. Tilton, this matter will be considered deliberately."

As soon as Mrs. Tilton's voice had been heard, a rush had fallen on the audience and every head became fixed on her slight figure, the latter standing in the centre of the room, face flushed a little when she perceived the general attention which she had attracted. Her husband, sitting ten feet in front of her, turned in his seat when he heard his wife's voice, but did not look at her. His counsel similarly turned and looked full upon her, as also Mr. Beecher, and the necks on the bench behind the Judge were stretched forward.

The full contents of the communication cannot be made public, all parties to the suit having to give a copy for publication at once. He said the matter would be considered to-day, and possibly if both counsel for Tilton and Beecher consented, and Tilton insisted, it might be made public.

Mr. Evarts, when questioned afterwards, said it was a matter between Judge Neilson and Mr. Tilton, and he did not feel at liberty to say anything relative to the contents of the document was handed to him and retained for present.

Mrs. Tilton was found at the house of Mrs. Ovington, but, from illness and weakness supposed, by the morning's excitement, she was laid down, and communication with her had only through Mrs. Ovington. The latter said that the contents of Mrs. Tilton's had been wholly unexpected by the friends who accompanied her to court.

Mrs. Tilton sent word in reply to application for a copy of the document, she could not give it until the lawyers of her husband consulted upon the subject. Mrs. Ovington said that she would probably hear from Mr. Shearman after the consultation, which daily follows the adjournment of the court, and give a more definite reply then.

Judge John K. Porter, and Messrs. Tracy, counsel of Abbott of Beecher's counsel, were found in consultation by the reporter after he left Mrs. Ovington's residence. It was stated that the subject was not under consideration by counsel, that Mrs. Tilton's action was without advice of counsel, that they knew nothing of her intention. She had given a copy of the letter to Mr. Evarts at the same time she handed the original to the judge by the hands of Mr. Evarts, and this copy Mr. Evarts has taken away with him. The counsel of Mrs. Tilton could not, of course, make the letter public; it would be contempt of court. The contents of the letter will probably be known to-day. It is understood that it is to the Court to be heard in the defense of her own character; second, a protest against the injustice of the failure of either side to call her; and third, a solemn and pathetic assertion of her innocence of adultery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

REPORTED VICTORIES FOR THE CARLISTS. LONDON, May 3.—The Carlist Committee has received telegrams reporting great victories by Don Carlos' forces, under command of Sagalls, at Breda, Lerida and Santa Coloma. King Alfonso's forces numbered 4,000 men. They lost five chief officers at Breda, and 350 men at Santa Coloma. Another victory for the Carlists, under Castills, is reported from Aragon. The Government troops are said to have lost all their artillery and many prisoners. The Alfonsist General Delatre was killed.

England.

MUTINY AND MURDER ON A SCHOONER BOUND FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LONDON. LONDON, May 3.—The schooner Jefferson Borden, from New Orleans for this port, has arrived of Porth Leven. The Captain reports that the crew mutinied. The first and second mates were killed, two sailors wounded and put in irons, one sailor wounded and chained to the pump and another dying. The vessel was worked by three hands.

LONDON, May 4.—The following additional particulars have been obtained of the mutiny on the Jefferson Borden, the schooner Jefferson Borden, Patterson master, sailed from New Orleans March 5th for London. When eighteen days from the former port, a mutiny broke out. Captain Patterson and his officers fought the men with revolvers and knives. After a terrible struggle, in which the first and second mates were killed, the Captain succeeded in quelling and securing all the men who resisted. He hailed passing vessels, obtained sufficient hands to work the ship and proceeded on the voyage to London.

ROMISH VIEW OF THE MASONIC INSTALLATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Unita Cattolica*, of Rome, comments in bitter terms on the installation of the Prince of Wales as head of the order of Masons in Great Britain, and declares that thisact identifies Angelican Protestantism with Masonry.

DEATH OF STEPHENS, THE SCULPTOR.

Stephens, the sculptor of the unfinished monument to Chillington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, died last week. It was the similarity of name and profession which led to the erroneous announcement here, in the evening papers of Saturday, of the death of Edward Bowring Stephens, A. R. A.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, May 3.—Steamship State of Indiana, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 3.—Steamships Republic and Egypt, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 3, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £1,000. Rates of discount in the Stock Exchange on Government securities 3 per cent. Consols for money 94@94⅝; for account 95@95⅛. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105⅝; do 1867, 103⅝; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 94; Erie 20¾@27; preferred 35. Illinois 98. Refined petroleum 10½; spirits do 9d. Turpentine 24s@25s8s.

PARIS, May 3.—Rentes 64 francs 27½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 3.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅝@8; Orleans 8¼. Sales of 1,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 25s. Wheat—No. 2 fir No. 1 spring, new, 8s 5d@8s. Corn 34s 9d. Pork 75s. Lard 48s 6d. Bacon 37s 6d. Tallow 41s 6s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 8d.

ANTWERP, May 3.—Refined petroleum 27½ francs.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Government Work on the Canals—Important Modifications Resolved Upon.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 3.—Important modifications of the canal works now in progress have been resolved upon by the Government. With reference to the completion of the works on the Welland Canal, it is stated that a depth in all locks of twelve feet will be adhered to, and that the harbors at Port Colbourne and Port Dalhousie will be deepened to sixteen feet, and the guard locks at each end of the canal will also be deepened to fourteen feet; also, a new aqueduct will be built for the Welland river. Preparations for a fourteen feet system throughout having been made at both ends and at the aqueduct, the necessary change to be made at a future time can be accomplished at small expense and without inconvenience to navigation. Preparations are being made to let out the main works on the Lachine canal, and provision will be made for ultimately obtaining fourteen feet of water, by having guard locks and other works made to shut that depth. The canal between Prescott and Long Sault is to be enlarged; also, the Cornwall and Beauharnois canals. These portions of the St. Lawrence works will occupy the attention of the Government after the Welland and Lachine canals have been attended to. Greater difficulty will be encountered in deepening the bed of the St. Lawrence river than in deepening the canals and enlarging the locks, as for many miles the river will have to be excavated to obtain the required depth, especially in Lake St. Louis between Lachine and Beauharnois, and between the latter and Prescott.

SANDUSKY.

Schooner Lost on Lake Erie—Five Persons Drowned.

SANDUSKY, May 3.—The schooner Consuello, Captain Haussar, of Cleveland, loaded with building stone from Niermilion for Chicago, was lost in a gale off Marblehead Saturday evening, and the Captain, Wm. Law, William Clarry, Charles Peterson and the female cook, name unknown, were washed overboard and drowned. Fred Donahoe, the mate, and James King, seaman, took to the rigging and were rescued by the Clemons Bros., of Marblehead.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Sale of Alabama and Chattanooga Road.

MOBILE, May 3.—The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was sold to-day by master commissioners to trustees for the first mortgage bondholders, for $1,200,000 over and above the lien created by receiver's certificate, court costs, &c.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Stationary or falling barometer, northwest to southwest winds, cooler and cloudy weather and local rains.

The steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The St. Lawrence is clear of ice to Quebec, and ocean vessels are all expected up to-morrow.

Base Ball—At New York, Bostons 11, Mutuals 1; at Washington, Athletics 21, Washingtons 0.

The wheat, oats and fruit prospect in the vicinity of Omaha is reported to be the finest ever known.

M. Schicken, late Prussian diplomatic agent at Servia, who has been appointed Minister at Washington, has left Belgrade for that city direct.

Representatives of the States belonging to the Postal Union ratified the treaty at Berne yesterday. France signed subject to the consent of the Assembly.

Thomas M. Edwards, first President of the Cheshire Railroad, and member of Congress for four years, died at Keene, New Hampshire, yesterday morning.

The London *Daily News* says there are strong symptoms of a collapse of the strike in South Wales. Sixty miners returned to work on the masters' terms in one colliery yesterday.

The steamer Alhambra, from Boston, went ashore at Cape Sable, Sunday afternoon, during a thick fog. The passengers and mails were landed safely on the island, where the passengers remained to-day. The vessel will probably prove a total loss.

The subscriptions at Dublin, to the fund for defraying the expenses of the entertainment of the American rifle team amount to a considerable sum. A number of banquets and excursions will be arranged, and others are proposed.

The consecration of Dr. Fuller, as the first Bishop of the diocese of Niagara, took place at Hamilton, Ontario, on Saturday. There was a large attendance of bishops from all parts of Canada and the United States. The clergy and laity were also present in large numbers.

A large meeting was held in Chicago last night, to express an opinion on the recent municipal vote on the adoption of the General Incorporation law. Resolutions were adopted declaring that law had been overridden, and ballot boxes manipulated by dishonest judges. The movement to prosecute the judges was approved, and concert of action recommended.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

United States Supreme Court.

Last Day of the Term---Important Opinions Delivered.

State of Maryland Against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF---NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION.

Elgee Cotton Cases Decided in Favor of the British Claimant.

Farragut Prize Cases Won—Four Hundred Thousand Dollars Involved.

JUSTICES OFF FOR CIRCUIT DUTY.

Resignation of Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—A Successor Appointed.

Sales of Government Gold Resumed—Increased Issues of Postage Stamps.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1875.

The State of Maryland Against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Supreme Court room was crowded to-day with members of the bar and spectators, it being the last day of the term. The court delivered opinions in a large number of cases, some of them of very great importance. Among these is the long pending captation case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Contrary to general expectation, the court decided in favor of the State. The amount at stake is nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, and under the ruling of the court the State can exact for all time, unless it voluntarily choses to waive its right, one-fifth of the gross receipts for passengers on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The court held that the charges for fare over the Washington branch had not been excessive, and was therefore not in restriction on travel. The court, in its opinion, expressed the hope that there never would be any general supervision over railroads by the National Government, but if the States interfered or permitted interference with the privileges as to transportation and inter-State commerce guaranteed to all the citizens of the United States by the Constitution, it was the duty of Congress to interfere for their protection, with all the constitutional power with which it is clothed.

The Elgee Cotton Cases.

Among the other cases decided by the court to-day, were the celebrated Elgee cotton cases. These cases involve the large amount of $366,000, and were decided in favor of the British claimant. A well-known law firm gets a twenty per cent. fee in this case. General Butler was on the losing side, and got only quite a large prospective fee, but is out of pocket to the amount of $25,000 cash, he having bought out for that amount the interest of one of his clients.

Farragut Prize Cases.

As an offset to his bad luck in the Elgee cases, he gained the Farragut prize cases, in which $400,000 is involved, and on which he and his two partners get ten per cent. The Supreme Court at its term has disposed of three hundred and ten cases. The next term will begin in October.

Scattering of Supreme Judges.

To-morrow the Chief Justice and Justice Bradley will leave for the South and go on circuit duty. Justice Clifford left to-night for California, on a pleasure trip. Justices Swayne, Strong and Hunt will remain in Washington for a week or two, and will then go to Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, for circuit duty. Justice Miller left to-night for the West, and will go on circuit duty in the States of Missouri, Minnesota and Iowa. Justice Davis left several days ago for circuit duty in Illinois. Justice Field will remain here for two weeks, and will then go to California for circuit duty.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. John T. Hartley, the Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, having been asked for his resignation, tendered it, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. Mr. Hartley has served under several Secretaries, and has always been regarded as a faithful and efficient officer. His successor, who had already been determined upon, is Mr. Curtis S. Burnham, of Kentucky, a personal friend of Secretary Bristow.

Sale of Government Gold.

As anticipated in these dispatches, the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled, in consequence of the diminished currency balance, to resume his sales of gold. The Secretary does not want to sell gold, but he has to do it to meet the obligations of the Government.

Issue of Postal Stamps.

The issue of postage stamps of all kinds by the Postoffice Department during the month of April last, amounted to a little in excess of $3,600,000. This is an advance of about twenty per cent. on the issues for the corresponding month last year, and is by far the largest amount ever issued in any one month by the department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1875.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER RETIRES.

Baron Schwarz Senborn says his resignation as Austrian Minister has been accepted. No successor has yet been appointed. The Baron intends making a tour of the country before returning to Austria.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Curtis S. Burnham, of Richmond, Kentucky, has been appointed Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* John L. Hartley, resigned.

SUPREME COURT DECISION—STATE OF MARYLAND AGAINST THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The State claimed a payment of five hundred thousand dollars as due for the period between 1860 and 1870, being one-fifth of the amount of passenger fare over the Washington and Baltimore branch of the road. The company refused to pay the amount to the State, on the plea that the tax was unconstitutional. The Maryland court gave judgment against the company, and the Supreme Court, on an appeal, affirms the decision of the State court.

MALADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—COMPLAINTS OF SHORT RATIONS AT FORT SILL AND WICHITA AGENCIES.

The following report was received at the War Department to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SILL, I. T., April 10, 1875.

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Department of the Missouri:

SIR—Frequent complaints having been made by Indians camped near this post that they are suffering from hunger, I have made an investigation and find the complaints well founded. The people of the nation allowed by the Indian Department: Beef—three pounds (gross on hoof); one day in fifteen three quarters of a pound of bacon is issued in lieu of beef. Flour or bread—half a pound to a hundred rations. Four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, one pound of salt, one pound of soap and half a pound of tobacco. This ration would be ample, but the Indian could partly support himself by hunting. With no other help, it is barely enough to prevent hunger. It is not, however, all issued. There is at the agency no flour, and not over one-third the authorized amount has been issued during the present fiscal year. There is no sugar, and not over two-thirds the regular issue has been made during the same time. The beef lately issued has been miserably bad; it is so poor that the gross is altogether out of proportion to the net weight. The acting Indian agent, Howard, acknowledges that he has issued some bad beef for food, but states it was all he had for issue. The condition of affairs at Wichita Agency is worse than here; there has been no flour there for a long time. The agent is absent, and the Indians are killing and eating their horses.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN P. HATCH,

Lieut. Col. Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, FT. LEAVENWORTH, KS., April 17, 1875.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army. Under the ruling of the Assistant Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Missouri. The attention of the proper authority is specially invited to the evident maladministration of Indian affairs which exists at Fort Sill and Wichita agencies. It is idle to expect that these Indians will remain peaceably upon the reservations with the prospect of starvation in doing so. So long as this maladministration of affairs with these Indians exists, the military authorities cannot be, and will not consent to be held accountable for any outbreak which may occur on their part.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major General, Commanding.

CHANGE OF COMMANDANT AT WEST POINT.

Lieut. Col. Upton, commandant of cadets at West Point, has been relieved, and Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Neill has been ordered to that post. The change is made in accordance with the custom of the War Department to change the commanding officer there every four years.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The St. Luke Sunk in the Missouri River—Ten Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The steamer St. Luke, bound from Leavenworth, Kas., to St. Louis, struck pier No. 3 of St. Charles bridge, twenty-five miles from here, about ten o'clock last night, and subsequently sunk in fifteen feet of water. Mrs. Dinan, wife of John Dinan, a railroad man of Kansas City or Jefferson City, and her two little girls, aged seven and eight years, were lost, and six or seven deck passengers are also supposed to be lost, but their names cannot be ascertained. The boat was owned by the Missouri River Packet Company, and was valued at $30,000. It was insured for $17,000 in Cincinnati and Wheeling offices. The St. Luke had about 100 tons of freight, which, with the boat, will be a total loss.

Later—Some additional particulars regarding the loss of the steamer St. Luke are learned from Captain Keith and passengers who came down from St. Charles by railroad to-day. The night was dark and the lights on the bridge very dim. About thirty feet of the larboard side of the boat was crushed in by the collision with the pier, and part of her machinery torn away. She made water very rapidly, but floated down about three miles, struck a bar in the middle of the river and sunk to the hurricane deck. The passengers rushed from their berths in great terror and fled hither and thither, panic stricken, but all those not lost were finally gathered on the hurricane roof, where they remained till daylight, clad in their night clothes, when a ferry-boat came to their relief from Alton. Five or six persons are supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned at the first crash, but this is not definitely known. The loss of life, however, is considerable, including Mrs. Dinan and two children, who took passage at Kansas City; one male passenger, name unknown, and three deck passengers, names unknown. About one hundred souls were on the steamer, most of whom, outside of the officers and crew, were deck passengers. No list of names was kept by the clerk.

WESTERN CROPS.

Effect of the Recent Cold Weather—Reports from Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Ohio.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—The following is a summary of intelligence from different sections of the State, showing the effect of Saturday night's frost upon the wheat crop:

Madison—The freeze of Saturday night did much material damage. The wheat crop is very short—not to exceed one-fourth of the usual crop. The fruit was all killed.

Terre Haute—Wheat is considerably injured in this vicinity.

Kokomo—From the best information that can be obtained, fruits of all kinds are seriously damaged, if not entirely destroyed. The wheat crop is generally frozen badly. The general opinion is that it will not yield nearly an average crop.

Logansport—The freeze of Saturday did not injure vegetation to any great extent. The continued cold weather had kept everything back. There will be no small fruit. Apples are injured but little. An average wheat crop is expected.

New Albany—Saturday night's freeze did no further damage, fruit having been all by previous frosts. The wheat crop is about the usual average.

Lafayette—The freeze of Saturday night did little or no damage, except to fruit. In some localities wheat has been greatly benefited by the recent rains, but in consequence of previous long cold weather, it is generally conceded that it will not average over half a crop.

Crawfordsville—Wheat is not seriously damaged, but the prospects are not flattering. An average crop is not expected.

Green Castle—Saturday night's freeze did no damage. The prospects are good for an average crop. Oats and fruit were all killed by the previous cold.

Jeffersonville—Wheat will probably yield half a crop. Fruits were killed.

Peru—The freeze of Saturday did no perceptible damage. The prospect for the wheat crop is as good as, if not better than, last year.

Richmond—Spring and winter wheat will yield about one-third the crop of last year. The freeze about the middle of April ruined the entire fruit crop, except apples, which will average one-fourth the usual yield. The light snow and heavy frost of Sunday night will not materially injure the fruit prospects, as the weather since the previous freeze had been too cold for it to develop.

Indianapolis—So far as ascertained, there is no material injury to the wheat crop. Fruits had been seriously damaged by the former cold weather.

Evansville—The weather was very cold; ice formed; but have been unable to learn of any severe damage to the crop. The fruit was generally killed ten days ago.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, May 3.—The weather for the last ten days, although cold and disagreeable for the season, has been dry and favorable to the farmers, who have accomplished an immense amount of work in seeding lands. The fear of grasshoppers in the future has nearly vanished. More than the former amount of land is already sown in wheat. Saturday night the mercury fell to the freezing point, but that circumstance does not seem to affect the late dispatches collected from various parts in the North, South, East and West, by the agent of the Associated Press abundantly prove.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—The snow on Saturday and the cold weather Saturday night, throughout the central and southern portions of the State, did little or no damage to crops. The ground was very dry generally, and the snow melted very rapidly. Rain is much needed.

MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 3.—Reports from counties in the northwestern part of the State lead to the belief that there will not be more than half a crop of wheat. In the upland prairie it was badly winter-killed, while that on bottom lands was not near so badly injured. A much larger area of corn than ever before will be planted. Notwithstanding the heavy rain of Friday and Saturday night, fruit which had escaped up to that time has not been materially injured.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 3.—The prospects for good crops in this section this year are bad, on account of the backward spring and very cold weather. The frost of Saturday night killed all kinds of vegetables. Corn is also injured. No much wheat is planted, and what is planted is not far enough advanced to be hurt by frost. Fruit does not appear to be injured generally.

KANSAS CITY, May 3.—Crop reports from sections west of the Missouri and Southern Kansas, tributary to this point, represent wheat about one-half short. In some localities it is almost entirely destroyed, and in others not materially injured. Young grasshoppers have done slight damage in some localities, but of not much consequence. These pests are rapidly disappearing, and very little apprehension is now felt on their account. Farmers are planting the usual area of corn, and it is estimated that fully one-third more of this crop will be put in than usual. Fruit is as yet not materially injured.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 3.—The late frost has not damaged wheat here. Rains have greatly improved the prospects for a fair crop in some localities.

IOWA.

NEW BURLINGTON, IOWA, May 3.—The ground froze Saturday night an inch and a-half deep. Winter wheat in this county was killed during the winter. Spring wheat is not far enough advanced to receive injury.

DES MOINES, May 3.—The freeze of Saturday night did no particular damage to wheat in this region, as spring wheat is mostly raised here.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, May 3.—Reports from all parts of the State report crops of all kinds never better. The frost of Saturday did no damage to wheat. There is considerable hatching of grasshoppers in some localities, but the cool rains are killing them about as fast as they appear. The acreage of wheat in the State is much larger than last year, and more corn is being planted than last year. All things considered, the agricultural outlook in Kansas is more encouraging than it has been for the past three years.

FORT SCOTT, May 3.—The frost of Saturday night was severe and did some damage to early vegetables, but none to wheat and oats. Fruit is just coming into bloom, and was not sufficiently forward to be severely injured. Crops of all kinds in this vicinity are looking well. The late cold, damp weather has been favorable for fall wheat, which is shooting finely. Farmers are well up with their work, and a greater breadth than usual is under the plow.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, May 3.—Wheat in this region promises a good harvest. The cold, moist weather of the past three weeks has had an excellent effect in repairing the damages done during the winter. The frost of Saturday night did no harm. Spring work is well advanced. The acreage on all kinds of grain will be fully up to the average, if not larger. A majority of our farmers anticipate a favorable season for crops. It is not believed that the grasshoppers hatching out will do much damage. They are not nearly as numerous as in 1867, when they did very little injury.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, May 3.—The recent frost did very little harm in this part of the State. It is claimed that fruit and wheat are uninjured. The weather is quite cool.

FORT SCOTT, May 3.—There is every indication of good crops. Fruit is not injured. The frost of last Saturday did no material damage to fruit or crops. But a small breadth of wheat was sown in this county last fall, but what was sown is looking very well. A large area of corn is already planted.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, May 3.—As far as can be learned from conversations had with farmers living in this county, the freeze of last Saturday did comparatively little damage. On high lands some fields were touched, but in sheltered places and low lands no trouble is noticed. The wheat crop of this county will be much smaller than usual, much of it having been killed by the severe weather of the winter. Some of the finest land of the county, sown with wheat last fall, is being plowed up. For this or some other reason, flour has advanced considerably during the past few days.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, May 3.—We have made careful inquiry throughout the State regarding the effect of Saturday night's frost on the wheat. The general opinion is that it suffered no injury, having been fully protected by several inches of snow which fell in this city Saturday. With few exceptions, our reports indicate prospects of a much better crop of wheat than has generally been expected.

CHARLESTON.

Centennial of the German Fusileers—General Celebration by White Citizens.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 3.—The centennial of the German Fusileers, the only surviving military company of those which were organized in Charleston May 3, 1775, upon receipt of news of the battle of Lexington, was celebrated to-day by an imposing demonstration. The day was observed as a general holiday. A battery of the First Artillery, in full uniform, fired a salute of one hundred guns at sunrise, and the church bells chimed at intervals during the day. There was a grand military parade of all the white companies in the city, and a banquet at night. The streets were a gala day appearance, being crowded with spectators and profusely decorated with banners, mottoes and flags. As the procession approached City Hall, a battery of the First Artillery, in full uniform, fired a salute of thirteen guns, and then limbered up their pieces and presented arms while the columns passed. An address was delivered at the Academy of Music and a grand banquet at night concluded the celebration.

OSCEOLA, PA.

The Coal Strike Continues—Riot at the Moshannon Mines—Two Officers Shot.

OSCEOLA, PA., May 3.—Only a few breakers are working, with reduced force, under the protection of special police. The indications now are that the strike will last three or four months longer. The striking miners watch all trains for blacklegs, to prevent them from going to work, and even pay their fares back to where they came from. Several superintendents have required the miners to take their tools out of the mines if they cannot work for the operators' price.

HARRISBURG, May 3.—A riot occurred at the Mo-hannon mines, near Osceola, today. Two officers were shot. No particulars have yet been received.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Indian Prisoners Expected—Printers' Typographical Union—Suicide of an Expelled Member.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., May 3.—Indian prisoners to the number of one hundred and twenty will arrive here to-morrow.

J. S. Coulter, an old resident, an honorable man and recently foreman of the *Commercial* office, of this city, committed suicide this morning by taking laudanum. He had been expelled from the Typographical Union and punished as a "rat" and defaulter, which is supposed to have influenced him to commit self-destruction. The Printers' Union of this city has often passed infamous resolutions regarding persons who had been guilty of no such crime. The Printers and Newspaper Men of this city, are now run independent of the Union.

STEUBENVILLE.

Singular Casualty—Body of a Missing Man Found in a Tree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, May 3, 1875.

About four weeks ago John Palmer, an inmate of the county infirmary, wandered away and nothing was heard of his whereabouts until last evening, when his lifeless body was found in the forks of a tree in a ravine a short distance below the city. He had fallen over a precipice a distance of one hundred feet and lodged in the tree.

FIRE RECORD.

East Minneapolis—$27,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 3.—

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1875.

MUNICIPAL elections will be held throughout Indiana to-day.

THE Inauguration of Governor INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, will take place to-morrow, and the Legislature will assemble on the same day.

THE exports from Philadelphia last week reached $764,000, of which sum wheat and corn furnished $417,757. This is a strong indication of how the grain trade of that city is growing.

Eight ocean steamers left New York for Europe last Saturday. The agents generally report improvement in freights, and say that when lake navigation is fully resumed there will be very heavy movements of produce abroad.

THE decision of the Court of Claims in the suit of the Union Pacific Railroad against the Government for one-half the amount due for transportation, which was to have been delivered yesterday, will not be made until next Monday.

THE pig iron industry in England is in a terribly depressed condition. Of 149 blast furnaces in the South Staffordshire district, 79 were, according to the latest mail advices, in blast and 70 out. Of 159 furnaces in the North of England, 125 are blowing and 32 are silent.

THE annual convention of the Pennsylvania Tanners' Association will be held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Prominent members of the trade from the Eastern and Western States will be present, and the proceedings are expected to be of a highly interesting and important character.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $4,744,842, against $6,537,995 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January foot up $125,652,316, against $144,703,876 for the relating period of 1873. The exports of gold and silver for the week were $3,005,370, making, with $20,178,695 previously reported, $23,181,975 since the beginning of the year.

THE contest between the various Democratic candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination in Kentucky is waxing red hot. The successful aspirant must have a clean war record from a Southern standpoint, and it is upon this alone that the canvass hinges. "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS seems likely to carry off the honors, his field services in behalf of the Lost Cause eclipsing those of his competitors.

THE New York Assembly has passed a bill reducing tolls on the canals of that State, which is likely, also, to pass the Senate; but, whether it does or not matters little to the State, for it is given out on authority that Commodore VANDERBILT intends to carry grain and lumber upon the New York Central cheaper than the cheapest rates of the canal, whatever these may be. So the State will have the poor privilege of keeping up her canals, while the trade of the lakes is diverted from them by cheaper rates on the railroad.

FOR twenty years prohibitory legislation has been tried in Michigan, and, it having been found a failure practically in checking the sale and consumption of liquors, a stringent system of taxation has now been inaugurated and will be tried for the two years which will elapse before the Legislature again meets. A constitutional amendment is also provided for, to be voted upon by the people in the fall of 1875, giving the Legislature entire control over the matter of regulating the liquor traffic. There is very little doubt that the people will decide in favor of this proposition.

IN FORTIFICATION of his belief that the people of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, did, in May, 1775, "absolve themselves from all allegiance to the British Crown," Governor BROGDEN, of that State, lately referred to a letter purporting to have been written at London, by GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, in which the writer was represented as declaring that he had seen in the British State Paper Office the first account of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, in a letter dated June 20, 1775. The matter having been brought to the notice of Mr. BANCROFT, he says he can remember no letter written by him on the subject. He does not regard the controversy about the declaration as of very great importance.

MANY of our readers have no doubt been tempted to inquire, what sort of an insect is the buffalo gnat? The telegraph brings us accounts of cattle and horses destroyed in great numbers by them, in Tennessee. An exchange thus describes them:

"The buffalo gnat, which is causing so much destruction among cattle in the Southwest, is a small insect, not more than half the size of the house-fly, which suddenly appears in the air by millions and settles upon all four-footed animals within reach. A horse or cow will be literally covered with them at night; in the morning the animal will be found dead and swelled to an enormous size. The bite is very poisonous, and the wound quickly festers. Cattle owners find that the most effective way of protecting their animals is to cover them with a coating of diluted tar, but if that cannot be done fires are built in the pastures to drive off the insects. Amongst the wild animals, especially the deer, on the Arkansas side of the river, the ravages of the gnat are everywhere apparent. Without any question, the deer fall victims in large numbers to this poisonous insect, which, however, does not touch man."

THE men who mount hobbies, and ride on them exclusively, are very apt to ride them to death. Thus Judge KELLEY, whose hobby is "more money," having lately been South on a hunting expedition, and mixed somewhat with the people of that region, has returned home with the conviction that what the South wants is "more money." A new issue of greenbacks, he thinks, would set it upon its feet, again. He doubtless put his questions to those, mainly, who were inclined to answer them favorably, and ignored those who differed with him. A man traveling with a pet theory can always find abundance of food for it by hunting it, and THURMAN could doubtless find as strong an indorsement of his hard money theory, in the same region, by actively prosecuting his inquiries in sympathetic quarters. What the South wants most, and it wants it in common with all the hobby riders, is more sense; and when it obtains that it will find its hands full of work sufficient to employ the money it now has and will not use to advantage.

THE special Rome correspondent of the New York *Times*, says in his last letter to that paper, that frequent reference is made there in conversation and in articles in religious newspapers to the perfect liberty enjoyed by the Roman Catholics in the United States, and a contrast is drawn between such liberality and the "persecutions" and penalties imposed upon the faithful in those countries in which Catholicism is the religion of the State. The fact has its lessons, and suggests interesting reflections. The hitch over there is caused by the ministers of the Church putting themselves in conflict with popular aspirations, with the progress that is going on in society, and with existing institutions which have been sanctioned by the suffrages of a majority of the population. Whether similar antagonisms will spring up in the United States, time alone can determine. If the present liberty and harmony should be destroyed and the conflict renewed here, and the Catholics should prove to be the greatest sufferers, it will be due solely to an error of their own in not being contented to enjoy, with all the rest, simple equality of privileges.

THE Eastern and Western papers have put themselves to a great deal of trouble to obtain reports of the condition of the growing wheat crop; but the very poorest time to gather such reports is during the transition period from winter to spring. We are hardly yet out of the clutches of winter, and the growing wheat crop has not yet felt the balmy influences of genial spring weather. The spring season is fully a month behind, this year, and a judgment formed from the appearance of the wheat crop in the latter part of May will be much more trustworthy than one formed in April.

While, however, we think the injury to this crop is exaggerated, we fear that there is no avoiding the conclusion that it will be below the average. The injury to it effected by the severe winter may be overestimated, but it is still very extensive. A large breadth sown in spring wheat may partially make up for the deficiency, but cannot do so fully.

The natural result of a shorter wheat crop than usual will be a larger corn crop. Where wheat shows signs of failure corn is sure to be substituted. All other substitutes will also be more largely cultivated than usual, so that an adequate supply of food for consumption may safely be counted upon.

THIRD PARTY MOVEMENTS.

The banquet to Mr. SCHURZ, at New York, last week, while intended as a compliment to that gentleman, had, in reality, another purpose, that of bringing together a nucleus for a third or "independent" party in the Presidential election of 1876. It was followed, in fact, by a formal and secret meeting of those who took part in the banquet, at which a central committee was appointed, to act as may hereafter seem advisable to the friends of an "independent" movement.

The theory upon which these people proceed is that GRANT will inevitably force himself upon the Republican party as its candidate, and this will so disgust the anti-third term Republicans as to practically break up the Republican organization in the Northern and Western States. The first effect of such a disruption would be to open the way for the "independent" party to come in with a platform liberal enough to be satisfactory to the Republicans disgusted by the action of their own party, and yet sufficiently conservative to draw off a large following from the Democratic party.

That this was the conclusion arrived at, by those who took part in the meeting which followed the SCHURZ banquet, we infer from a statement subsequently made by MURAT HALSTEAD, who admitted having attended that meeting, as a looker-on rather than as a participant. He was very reticent as to what took place at that gathering; but he was candid enough to detail the basis upon which the leaders of the proposed new movement build their hopes. He is, himself, strong in the conviction that GRANT will be renominated, and he has too little faith in the Democracy to hope for any good from it. The only recourse, therefore, of independent men, in his judgment, is in a third party movement.

This is what was anciently known as reckoning without your host. It may also be included in the same category as counting your chickens before they are hatched. Both of these methods of action are common with a certain class of mankind, and the fact that the host always comes in with a bill that exceeds your reckoning, and that the chickens never hatch out in numbers to correspond with the eggs, never seems to deter people from repeating a folly so often demonstrated. HALSTEAD, and SCHURZ, and BOWLES and all of that "independent" lot, are as independent of logic in their reasoning and of experience in their action as they are of parties in their politics.

The assumption upon which this action is based, that GRANT will force himself upon the Republicans for re-election has no basis beyond the wishes of those who indulge in it. There is no existing fact to justify it; and while we think too highly of the President's judgment to believe that he will offer himself as a candidate, against the express wish of large portion of his party, we are confident in the conviction that he can not obtain a nomination for a third term even if he wishes it. If we concede that he would if he could, we are certain that he could not if he would.

The committee organized at New York by the "independents" is not intended as the formal organization of a third party, but only as the means by which a third party may be called into existence should circumstances seem to justify it. Whatever step is taken in future depends upon the action of the other parties. If both present unexceptionable men, no third combination will be made; if one nomination is bad and the other good, the weight of the "independents" will be thrown in favor of the good candidate; but if neither is satisfactory, then CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS will be brought out as the "independent" candidate. This was the programme marked out in Mr. SCHURZ's speech, and is doubtless the one afterwards agreed upon.

THE United States *Economist*, in noticing the opening of the wool clipping season, furnishes some interesting information, gathered from the best sources at command, regarding the probable yield and quality of the crop. The farmers are represented as generally unwilling to part with their crop. They are fully alive to all offers that may be tendered, but as a rule they hold off from consummating a bargain. So far the wool clip in California is estimated as in excess of the amount produced last year. Part of the clip has passed into the hands of the agents of Eastern mills, the remaining portion being held by the speculating farmer "for a rise." From Oregon the accounts are favorable. The fleece is said to be very fine and lengthy, and increased attention is given to the subject throughout the State. Its capacities as a wool raising country are now very generally recognized. It is believed that it is destined to become the great wool-producing country on the Pacific coast. It is also anticipated that the Texas clip will be considerably greater than that of last year. Indeed, the remarkable natural development of the resources of that great State would alone secure this result. If a farmer turns a few sheep loose on the prairie, in a couple of years he will find a whole flock. The trouble of branding and shearing is about all. The entire Colorado Valley extending through Texas, Colorado and Nevada, may be regarded as the natural wool producing region in the world. Little of this fleece has as yet found its way North, although some very fine samples have been received, which show a decided improvement in the prime essentials of length, fineness and durability of texture. In our own State, Maryland, Indiana and Michigan the clip is backward, though not more so than the season generally. The farmers are very tenacious as to prices, and it is evident that notwithstanding the active competition of "buyers on the spot," a large proportion of the new crop will remain in the farmers' hands for some time to come. The Kentucky clip is excellent as regards quality. In Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and some other Southern States, several millions of dollars were, it is estimated, last year lost by the destruction of sheep by dogs, so that the wool crop in those sections will be quite limited.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* makes the partial destruction of our Workhouse, by fire, the text of a sermon on the lack of provision against fire in all our public institutions. Our public buildings cannot, as a general rule, be regarded as fire-proof. And yet, with the constant liability to fire, there are very few of them supplied thoroughly with the means of putting out a conflagration. The Allegheny County Workhouse is an admirably managed institution, and is noted throughout the country for the success that has attended it; but it seems to have been no part of the system of its management to guard securely against fire. There was no trained fire brigade, as there easily might have been, and no means of applying water to the extinction of fire. The danger of fire, in fact, seems scarcely to have been taken into account.

We do not refer to these facts for the purpose of finding fault, but simply to urge the necessity for greater precautions in all our public institutions. Fires break out always when and where least expected; and the dictate of prudence is to be ready for them, no matter how or where they may come.

AN Indianapolis weather observer, Mr. J. W. Phipps, has given extracts from his records to show what sort of Aprils and Mays they have had out there for the last five years. He writes:

1870—From 1st to 15th April, beautiful weather; April 16th, severe snow storm; April 18th, 19th, very cold; April 25th, very cold; May 9th, very cold; May 9th up to 15th, clear and cold.

1871—April 16th, astonishing after such a long time of clear, warm weather, it has turned so cold; trees all in bloom; cold up to 27th; May 7th, heavy frost last night.

1872—April 23d, heavy frost.

1873—April 25th, snowing very fast.

1874—April 24th, very cold; ice froze one inch thick; 26th, quite cold; May 18th, pretty cold.

1875—April 16th to 18th, snowed nearly all the time and very cold; ground froze about two inches deep.

THE latest quarrel upon the subject of Ritualism has occurred in an Episcopal church in Detroit. The pastor wanted to indulge in ritualistic practices, and a majority of the congregation objected thereto. When Easter came the clergyman held an election for wardens and vestrymen at dead of night, and notified none of the voters but those who sustained him. Consequently he elected his ticket, and he now considers that he has his opponents just where he wants them.

THE King of the Belgians regards the United States as the most wonderful country on the face of the globe. We always thought he was a sensible fellow.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The immigration to Iowa this spring is immense.

Important discoveries of lead ore have just been made near Paris, Kentucky.

Societies for the aid of fallen women are springing up in all parts of the country.

The Brooklin *Argus* characterizes Claremont as "a model workhouse." Correct.

Bids for the privilege of selling soda water at the national Centennial are invited.

More gush. An inter-State collegiate oratorical contest will be held at Indianapolis this week.

Experiments indicate that nearly all kinds of Northern fruit will thrive in Northern Texas.

Mortgaging the future. Chicago owes nearly $24,000,000, and the tax levy is insufficient to carry it.

News from all over Arkansas is to the effect that the prospect for a fine wheat crop was never better.

The Cincinnati donkey that whipped a lion has a rival. A squirrel there, the other day, killed a rattlesnake.

They are making immense preparations in Dublin to give the American rifle team a "foine time, d'ye mind, now!"

A little more than two-thirds of all the goods in bonded warehouses in the United States are stored at the port of New York.

That banner-bearing idiot, "Sergeant Bates," is about to carry the flag of the free through Canada from Windsor to Toronto.

There are fears that the rubber tree will become extinct in India, under the indiscriminate system of tapping which now prevails.

The Eastern fire insurance companies are beginning to lose all confidence in the inflammable board-and-shingle cities of the West.

An International Convention of Sunday School Teachers will be holden in Baltimore on Tuesday of next week, continuing three days.

St. Louis has 98,206 children between the ages of six and sixteen, only 26,000 of whom attend the public schools. This is a very poor record.

The lobster clause of the Washington Treaty is likely to be a cause of no little discussion between our Government and Great Britain.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* seems to be maliciously engaged in killing Allen's chances for the Presidency. It supports him vigorously.

The Joliet, Illinois, mills turned out more steel last week than was ever before produced in the same time by any company in the world.

During the past year over $100,000 worth of nickle has been shipped to Wales from Mine LaMotte, Mo. It should be called the St. Nickle-us mine.

Ex-Governor Coburn, of Maine, has become a millionaire by his log rolling propensities—notwithstanding that they are exhibited in a lumbering way.

Upon the whole, the Virginia papers do not think that either the fruit or growing crops in that State have been seriously injured by the late cold weather.

Philadelphia, as well as St. Louis and New Orleans, is casting shrewdly about for the ways and means of increasing its commerce with South America.

The English Authors' Copyright Association is agitating for an extension of the protection of copyright law so as to cover articles published in newspapers.

The "humorous" paragraphist of the St. Louis *Republican* says the atmosphere of Washington is fatal to anything in the brain way. He used to reside there.

The Missouri river at St. Joe is slowly but surely eating a channel on the Kansas side, and there is great danger that the city will presently be left an inland town.

We now have in the United States thirty-eight agricultural colleges, with 389 professors and 3,917 students. Few of the graduates, however, become farmers.

Lovely woman in Massachusetts has a vile habit of using tobacco. So it appears from the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Women's State Temperance Union.

"It is part of the vitality of nature we taste, and call it maple flavor," beautifully says one who hath the friendship of the nymphs and the secrets of the wood-land.

Scurvy fellows should take notice that a plant has just been discovered on the borders of the Caspian sea which is said to be an infallible remedy for scorbutic eruptions.

San Francisco proposes to get its drinking water from the Calaveras river, about fifty miles in the interior of the State. The cost of the scheme will be nearly $11,000,000.

The long and valuable life of Harriet Martineau, who enjoys a great reputation on both sides of the Atlantic, is drawing to a close. The winter weather has tried her severely.

A homeopathic college is at length to be established at Ann Arbor, Michigan, as a branch of the University. The State has appropriated the sum of $6,000 yearly for its support.

The practice of "sailing the tracks" of the New York street cars during the winter, is now said to have caused much of the diphtheria and pneumonia that have prevailed there this season.

The gold and silver mines of Massachusetts, if we may believe the sensational reporters, are steadily assuming an importance that bids fair to develope into a small Black Hills excitement.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte has been to Europe sixteen times, and proposes, though ninety years old, to go again this summer. She says she has no idea of dying until she has rounded out her century.

In New York and Boston there has recently been an upward turn in the tide of real estate, and there are now signs that the recent stagnation in property, which existed for a long time, is giving way to a better state of affairs.

Those who are disposed to be gloomy because there is more crime than there used to be, should remember that there are more folks than there used to be, and what is quite as noteworthy, more charity and benevolence than there used to be.

PERSONAL.

They are so careful of their opera houses in London that they will not allow Moody and Sankey to pray in them.

Governor Pacheco of California was recently attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and his friends feel very anxious about him.

Among Boston's taxpayers is a scrub woman worth $8,000, and an organ grinder who has just bought a $6,000 house an Hanover street.

Lafayette's grandson is weary of showing "that watch" to his friends. He wishes that the American people had kept it to themselves.

Gratz Brown has retired from politics and gone to building houses. Twenty-two handsome stone front residences stand in his name on the tax list of St. Louis.

Captain Russell, an old Massachusetts whaler, recently died at Honolulu, where he had lived for many years as the adopted child of a sister of Kamehameha III., in accordance with the native custom, on account of some service rendered by him.

Any one finding anywhere about New York city a Modoc Indian, will please return him to Colonel Meacham, one of the United States Peace Commissioners. The Modoc was taken to New York on Thursday last by the Colonel, but has disappeared. It is most probable that some childless family has adopted him, or that he has been captured by one of Barnum's agents.

A Decorah, Iowa, girl must be a charmingly uncertain thing to woo. Last week she went to the altar to marry her accepted lover, but he was detained a minute or two, and she decorahsly seized the opportunity to elope with his rival. Then the first favorite piled into a buggy, pursued and caught the flying pair, and she went back with him. He stayed right by her this time, and she married him.

It was stated by a Brooklyn paper some time ago that Mrs. Mary Clemmer, the well-known writer, who resides at Washington, was in Brooklyn, under another name, intending to appear as a witness for the defense in the Beecher trial. This statement, which was somewhat widely circulated, the Washington *Chronicle* says is wholly untrue, as Mrs. Clemmer has remained in Washington all winter, and has never had any idea of being a witness in the Beecher case.

THE Calais (Me.) *Times* says that during the winter the water under one end of a bridge at that place froze in one mass from the level of high water down to the bed of the river. As a result of spring weather the water worked under the ice, detaching it from the bottom, and when the tide came in it rose with the water, lifting the bridge with it into the air some six inches, breaking the stringers, cracking the gas mains and doing other damage. When the tide went ont the ice settled against the pier, crowding it some two feet out of place toward the channel of the river. After the tide had left the ice some parties measured the cake and found it over twenty-eight feet in thickness.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLIC MEN AND EVENTS, from the commencement of Mr. Monroe's Administration in 1817, to the close of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, in 1853. By Nathan Sargent, late Commissioner of Customs (formerly known as a political writer under the *nom de plume* of Oliver Oldschool). Two vols. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

These volumes possess unusual interest, from the fact that the sketches have not been gleaned from doubtful and unreliable sources, but by one who was thoroughly conversant with the men and the grand events reproduced. Mr. Sargent's public career and journalistic experience eminently fitted him for this delicate work. The period selected was a momentous one in the annals of our country, and the giant minds in public life, such as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, John Quincy Adams, and others, then at the zenith of their fame. The author has given the *gist* of the great events agitating the country, and debates in Congress, which formed important party issues, and in some instances were framed into the laws of the land. The purpose of the author, to give a brief sketch of the sayings and doings of that day, the questions and character of the debates in Congress, interspersed with incidents, anecdotes and descriptions and characteristics of public men, has been most admirably carried out. During this period, 1817 to 1853, Mr. Sargent was active in political and public affairs, and a portion of the time connected with the press. Many will remember his admirable letters to the Philadelphia *United States Gazette*, under the name of "Oliver Oldschool." He was Sergeant-at-arms during the Thirtieth Congress and a portion of the Thirty-first. He was also Register of the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs. These "Political Reminiscences" close with Mr. Fillmore's Administration in 1853, just before the Kansas-Nebraska period, finally ending in the rebellion. The introduction, however, was written in May 1874, which indicates that the writer has taken special pains and leisure to prepare the work. Mr. Sargent is a Pennsylvanian, a Whig and a Republican. Being conversant personally from the time of John Quincy Adams' Administration down to that of Grant, his volumes are full of most interesting and accurate information. Every person interested in public affairs will peruse these volumes with rare pleasure.

ALICE NEVILLE AND RIVERSDALE. By C. E. Bowen, author of "Peter's Pound and Paul's Penny, etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

These delightful stories are calculated to lead young minds to seek the good and right way. Under cover of romance, lessons of truth are forcibly illustrated, and good impressions are likely to be made. The book is an excellent one for young people.

ELEANOR'S VISIT. By Joanna H. Mathews, Author of the "Bessie Books," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This is a touching story, revealing some of the episodes of youthful school life and latest social phases. The tone of the story is pure, with a moral that ought to leave healthful results. This book, like "Alice Neville and Riversdale," will suit admirably for Sunday school libraries.

CROWN OF LIFE. For the Sunday School. Published and for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This collection is designed to supply "easy songs for the children"—*heart* songs adapted to the Sunday School, Prayer and Praise Meetings in the Home Circle. We notice many favorite gems, and we think the new songs are worthy of association with the older ones. Price 35c per copy, $30 per 100.

THE LITTLE MAID AND LIVING JEWELS. By A. L. O. E. Published by Carter, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, city.

"The Little Maid" is a touching story of fidelity to truth and righteousness. No young person can read "Living Jewels" without profit. Great truths are simplified and most happily illustrated.

DOLORES. By Mrs. Forrester, author of "Fair Women," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a genuine love story, with scenes in gay France and substantial England. It uncovers the throbbings of hearts love stricken. It is a romance of some power, and demonstrates that the author wields a racy pen. The writer is regarded as one of the best among the gentler sex in England; style pure, attractive and fascinating. It has such attractive elements that, once begun, the reader's attention will be absorbed and chained to the end.

CONQUERING AND TO CONQUER. By the author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family." Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this delightful romance we have a picture of the sharp contrast between a pure Christian life and the vices of paganism. The scene pictured is at the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth centuries. The heroine represents the noble conduct of a girl striving to save her father from paganism. Throughout the story there are vivid pictures of ecclesiasticism and its baneful influences. Mrs. Charles is among the few really great female writers of the age. She possesses remarkable gifts in weaving historical events to read like romance. Her style is singularly pure and good.

GOD'S WORD THROUGH PREACHING. By John Hall, D. D. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Many are familiar with the fact that through the munificence of Mr. Henry W. Sage, a Lectureship in the Theological Seminary of Yale College, to be designated the "Lyman Beecher Lectureship on Preaching," was founded. This embodies the fourth series of lectures. These most excellent lectures were designed to be spoken, not read, and they appear in this permanent form by the special request of others, as indeed the duty was undertaken by Dr. Hall in the first place in deference to the judgment of others. His object was to give and suggest thoughts, to magnify the Divine Word as the preacher's instrument, and to point out the methods in which it is to be employed in preaching. He has brought into requisition his practical, common sense notions of the Sacred word, and his earnest spirit and sturdy way of handling truth, is very strongly marked on every page. Such lectures, by a minister who gives no uncertain sound, are worthy of a place in every library, and divinity students and others will be greatly benefited by them.

NATURE AND THE BIBLE. A Course of Lectures delivered in New York, December, 1874, on the Mercer Foundation of the Union Theological Seminary. By J. W. Dawson, LL. D., etc., Principal and Vice President of the McGill University. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Perhaps the chief and crowning feature of this profound series of lectures is the independent tone of the author, by which he views the absorbing issues not at a partial standpoint, to sanction some pet notion, but from the broad area of nature and by careful investigations and teaching in Natural Sciences, his views are brought into harmony with the Holy Scriptures. The grave questions are discussed as a Christian scholar would be expected to consider them, and with a lucidness and beauty of language that is refreshing. Objections raised by rationalistic scientists against the Scriptural record are reviewed. Two of the lectures are devoted to the Relations of Geology to the Scripture Narrative. Other topics discussed are: General Relations of Science to the Bible; Biblical Views of the Universe as a Whole; Origin and Early History of Man; and the different Schools of Contemporary Thought. Principal Dawson agrees with Agassiz in rejecting the Spencerian theory of Evolution, referring to the life account of creation and the geological record. Accordingly the creative days are accepted as indefinite, but very long periods, and he offers reasons of the most convincing character. The book deserves a wide sale.

JUDGE BRADLEY, of the United States Supreme Court, wants our system of months and years reformed, so that the civil year may correspond with the solar. His plan is to have the year begin on the present 21st of December, and readjust the number of days of the respective months as follows: For January, February, March, October and November, thirty days each; thirty one days from April to September inclusive, and December to correspond in days to the present February. This system, he argues, would have a basis of truth and reason. He has drawn up a bill for Congress, embodying his views, but, if the change is ever to be made, all the great nations ought to co-operate in it.

The Kansas Mennonites use that terrible instrument, the knout, the knowledge of which they brought from Russia. A man who had appropriated some money from a pocketbook that he had found was recently punished with it.

What the Nervous Require

What the nervous require more than anything else is invigoration. Sedatives alone will not cure nervousness. The reason that the nerves are so susceptible is that they are weak. Compensate for this deficiency of strength, and over-acute nervous sensibility disappears. The most rational, wholesome, and agreeable tonic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Medical men recommend its use for the cure of general debility, knowing it to possess strength giving properties of the highest order, and at the same time to be a means of reforming those bodily irregularities which induce nervousness and loss of vigor. It is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, whether nervous or billious, and is powerfully conservative of a regular habit of body. As it is notorious that those who are afflicted with weak nerves, billiousness or constipation, are peculiarly liable to the influence of malaria, it is invaluable to such persons on account of its preventive efficacy. It endows the body with health, and the mind with cheerfulness.

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CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 10 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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THE NEW
SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
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THE CHOICE OF GOODS
Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

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The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, ingenious Diagonals and Indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

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Pitt burghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.
BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $3 00.
FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.
ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.
BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
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NEW STYLES IN
Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes
The NEW CUIRASS AND TARLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
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100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.
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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
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DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY, MAY 1st.
LADIES' READY-MADE DRESSES
Of All Materials and Colors.
We desire to call special attention to this Department. Having largely increased our facilities for making up LADIES' DRESS SUITS, &c., it is our intention, during the month of May, to offer our customers an unusually attractive assortment of Garments, made up in the very best manner in the Latest Styles and at the Lowest Prices.
Shawls, Outside Garments, &c.
New Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Woolen and Ottoman Striped Shawls.
Paisley and Fine Shawls.
Mourning Shawls.
At $1, Full Size Ottoman Shawls, worth $1 75.
At $2, Spring Ottoman Shawls, extra bargains.
DRESS GOODS!
LARGE ADDITIONS OF NEW GOODS.
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!!
At 10c and 12½c, Wash Poplins, desirable colors.
At 22 and 25c, New Invisible Plaids.
At 28c, New Mohair Pongees, worth 37½c.
At 25c, different styles of New Dress Goods.
New Invisible and Illuminated Plaids.
New Fine Dress Goods of every description.
At 50c, Pure Silk Warp Pongees, choice colors.
New Poplins, Sorges, De Beges, Mohairs, &c.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
Extraordinary Good Bargains,
From 25c to 75c per yard.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres,
From 62½c per yard upwards, decided bargains.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 to $1 37½, Extra Good Bargains in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 50, Best Black Dress Silks yet offered at that price.
Finer Qualities Best Black Dress Silks, at low prices.
At $1 50, Choice Colored Dress Silks, worth $2.
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WILLIAM SEMPLE,

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APRIL 1, 1875.
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NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Style and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
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The Best Styles,
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NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
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IF YOU WANT TO SEE THE NEWEST DESIGNS OF
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CALL AT
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Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.
NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street, Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 3, 1875.

There are in the State of New York one hundred and fifty-five savings banks having $285,520,085 of deposits, and a surplus and of $21,448,952, or nearly 7½ per cent. f the deposits. ‡This makes the total ssets $306,969,037. The interest on the urplus, at 7 per cent., is about $1,500,000; his amount, set aside as a special fund ould increasing at 7 per cent. compound in- erest, would in ten years amount to 30,000,000. There is also a large sum of eposits which have been unclaimed for ver twenty-one years, and apparently ave no living or known owners.

There is a movement on foot to have the nterest on the surplus and unclaimed de- osits paid over semi-annually to the State reasurer, to be distributed to the char- able institutions in due proportion to the ppropriations in the yearly charity bills. s commendable as this measure seems at its face, it is doubtless at bottom only a incher to make the savings banks "come own" and prevent the suggested legis- lation.

—The weather having become pleasant here is on the whole a more cheerful feel- ng in financial and commercial circles and usiness is likely to be more active, f the experience of the past is not too peedily forgotten the hard times will not ave been without some good result. The anks have thoroughly learned the lesson f caution and are not likely soon to re- urn to the old habit of discounting the aper of every borrower that asked an ac- ommodation, it being considered sufficient that he was known always to meet his otes—promptness taking the place of sta- ility. This class of borrowers having now o stand in the back ground, there will be ess overtrading and fewer wild specula- ions, supported by credit and money bor- owed from the banks. General trade ids fair to be regulated by supply and de- and alone.

Another important lesson is that we are ot buying as much abroad as formerly, ut are living on our own resources. Thus he imports, especially in the line of luxu- ies, and of goods that can be manufactured t home, are reduced to something like ac- ual requirements, or at least to a point where they are balanced by the exports. uring the fiscal year ending in 1874 our xports exceeded our imports about $19,- 00,000 and for the current year the excess f exports will be even greater. If, as a ation, we can learn to buy from foreign ations, less than we sell to them, the coun- ry must grow rich, let the fortunes of the individuals be what they may.

—A correspondent writes, stating that he s working for a city house on a yearly alary and a certain percentage of the profits, if there be any, and asks if he can e bound for the debts of the concern in ase of their failure to meet their li- abilities. We reply, that a person who is merely credited with a percentage of profits as compensation for services, in addition to his salary, is not a partner. The courts recognize the difference be- ween such an arrangement and an actual partnership, although the line is drawn very fine.

—The Sharon National Bank, success o the Sharon Banking Company, opens or business in the well-improved town of haron to-day, with a capital of $200,000. The officers are: Joseph Forker, President; ames Westerman, Vice President; M. ahniser, Cashier, and T. K. Perkins, Sec- etary. In addition, we notice the follow- ng well-known names among the direct- rs: Samuel Kimberly, T. J. Porter, Frank Allen, John Phillips, J. W. Ormsby, C. Q. arver and M. H. Henderson. These ames are a guarantee of honest, judicious nd efficient management, and we wish hem the success they deserve.

—The decline in the price of silver in the last fifteen years has been as follows, by the London quotations, viz: In the year 1859 it was 2 1-16 pence; in 1861 it was 60 13-16; in 1873 it had fallen to 59¾; in 1874 it was 57¾, and in 1875 it is 57, showing a decline of over eight per cent. from the high price of 1859. The Philadelphia *North American* gives Dr. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, as authority for he opinion that the plan of substituting silver oin for paper fractional currency is practi- able. Dr. Linderman believes that the condi- ion of the silver market is such that there is o doubt as to an adequate supply being vailable; that the demand for silver n Europe and India is limited and the reater portion of the German stock of recently demonetized silver coin esti- mated at $350,000,000, remains unimposed of and will soon seek a market. The *Commercial Bulletin* also advances the theory hat if the silver coin is once put in circulation here it will require the enhanced value or trade purposes along (because there would be no other medium of trading cheaper) which will give it more value here than in other countries where it has been demonetized. It is intimated that upon this theory Secretary Bristow is already acting in the with- inwal of fractional currency, proposing to make a scarcity of paper fractional currency before he puts the silver into circu- lation, and in proof of this reference is made to the April debt statement which shows a reduction of $559,000 in the amount of fractional currency outstanding, which now reaches $44,343,300 12. But, notwith- standing the theories of Dr. Linderman, and the secretary of the Treasury, we think fractional silver coins of the United States (half dollars and quarters) still command 50 cents on the dollar for export as silver bullion, and with gold at 115 it seems that there would have to be such a scarcity of change as to make it worth a premium as a medium. for that purpose alone in order to keep it in circu- lation. This 3 per cent. premium would in fact be *practically*—not really—an increase of its legal tender value, so that 92 cents' worth of silver bullion in the coins would be accepted for a dollar of debt.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, May 1, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The month opens with continued depression in trade circles, due in a great measure to the unusual backwardness of the season, which is reflected in the apathy shown in all our mar- kets, not only to-day, but throughout the week.

To-day's business at the Stock Exchange has been extremely small and unimportant, fluc- tuations being confined within narrow limits.

Western Union, as yesterday, monopolized most of the attention, showing a gain in clos- ing transactions of 1 per cent. for the day. There is no particular feature concerning it, as far as we can see, to cause the excitement re- cently broken, which is true of the gen- eral market.

The only other stock which displayed any activity was Wabash, in which a further de- cline of 1 per cent. was effected, although there seems to be nothing to warrant the depression of affairs, but many express doubts of any arrangement being consummated to take the road out of the hands of the receivers, and it is feared that foreclosure proceedings will be commenced as the result of the meeting of directors to be held on Tuesday next, 4th inst.

The bond market continues to show a stead- ily increasing demand for all classes of rail- road mortgages, cautious investors discrimi- nating in favor of these securities.

As expected, the bank statement shows a large increase in deposits and legal tenders, while the *loss* in specie is one million more than anticipated, making a loss of reserve of $156,000.

Money continues very abundant.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 3, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115½	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123⅝		123⅝		123⅝
5-20's, 1865	117½		117½	116¾	117
5-20's, 1865, reg.	117		117		117
5-20's, 1865, new	121		121¼		121¼
5-20's, 1867, coup.	121		121¼		121¼
5-20's, 1867, registered	121		121		121
5-20's, 1868	123		123		123
10-40's	113¾		113¾		113¾
6-40's, coupon	117		117		117
Currency 6's	123		123		123
New 5 per cents	117		117		117
Western Union Tel.	85¾	86	86¼	86	86¼
Quicksilver	18½		18½		18½
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
Canada	90		90		90
Adams Express	102½		103		103
Wells-Fargo Express	93		93		93
American Express	63½		63½		64
United States Express	55		54		54
New York Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	93		93		93
Michigan Southern	79⅞		79⅞		79⅞
Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	103
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	91¾		92		91¾
Chicago & Northw'n	32	32	32	32	32
Do pref'red	64		64		64
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	37⅜		37⅜		37⅜
Do pref'red	72		72		72
Wabash	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Fort Wayne	98		98		98
Ohio & Mississippi	27		27		27
Pacific	77¾	77¾	77¾	77	77
Harlem	133		133		133
Hannibal & St. Jos.	24½		25		25
Atlantic & Pacific	7		7		7
Iron Mountain	6		6		6
C., C. & I. C.	6		6		6
Tennessee	59	59	59	59	59
Tennessee, new	70		70		70
South Carolina, 6's	38		38		38
South Carolina, 6's, July	38½		38½		38½
Missouri 6's	103½		103½		103½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, ex. div.,		
sales	56	.....
Reading, sales	55	.....
United Co's. of New Jersey	129	130
Oil Creek & Alleg.	55	.....
Lehigh Valley	62¾	63¼
Allegheny Valley	95¼	95

[By Associated Press.]

Gold closed at 115¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Money easy at 2¼@3 per cent. Choice mercantile paper 4 per cent.; prime 4½@6.

STERLING

Quiet at 487¾@4 for sixty days, and 490@ 490¼ for sight.

GOLD

Opened at 115 and closed at 115¾. Loans that and 1 per cent. for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,516,000. Clearings $31,- 000,000. Specie engagements for Tuesday's steamers thus far $350,000. Customs receipts $468,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad mortgages quiet but firm. State bonds dull. The stock market opened strong as an advance over Saturday's prices of from ⅛@¼ per cent., with the simple exception of Wabash, which was decidedly heavy. The market continued buoyant, and prices made a further advance of from ¼@¾ per cent., with the chief advance in Panama. Toward midday there was a reaction from the early advance on the announcement that Mr. John F. Tracy, President of the Rock Is- land road, was seriously ill. In final dealings the market was quiet and lower, the decline to the general list ranging from 1@3¾ per cent. Panama was exceptionally weak, de- clining to 86, after selling at 91. Transac- tions 188,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pa- cific Mail, 58,000 Western Union, 6,700 North- western, 10,000 Rock Island, 15,000 Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Wabash and 37,000 Union Pa- cific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	62¾	St. Paul	37¾
W. U. Tel	86	Do preferred	56¾
Quicksilver	18½	Wabash	16¾
Adams Express	102½	Do preferred	29
Wells-Fargo Ex	93	Fort Wayne	97
U. S. Express	54½	Chicago & Alton	103½
Pacific Mail	44⅞	Do preferred	109
New York Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	27¼
Erie	20¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	61½
Do pr. ferred	40	Burlington & Q	115
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	79¼
Do preferred	131	Panama	161
Mich. Central	92	Illinois Central	103
Cleveland & Pitts.	91	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25
Fort Wayne	98	Union Pacific stock	76¾
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pacific bds	103¾
Do preferred	54½	Central Pacific bds	102¾
Rock Island	105¾	Del. & Lack	119¾
N. J. Central	112	Bankers' Bills	488

GOVERNMENTS.

STATE BONDS,			
Missouri 6's	103¾	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, old	70	N. Carolina, old	20½
Tennessee, new	70	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	33		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 3, 1875.

There was a tolerably brisk trade among the whole-sale, jobbing and commission houses to- day, and a fair movement of merchandise took place in nearly all the branches of business circuit in our streets. There was a moderate but somewhat improved volume of transac- tions in grain, at firm prices. Flour was in very active demand at the 25c advance, which became general early in the day. Country produce moved with average activity among the commission and wholesale houses, with values generally steady; the firm feeling in eggs, noted on Saturday, continued. There was a fair consumptive demand for provisions and cured meats, with the prices previously quoted still ruling. In groceries, there was a strong and advancing tendency in sugars and mo- lasses, while coffees, teas, syrups, fish, tobacc- os, &c., remained unchanged. An active job- bing trade at firm prices was reported in dry goods. Other branches of trade presented nothing of importance to note, there being an average movement at former quotations.

The Philadelphia *North American* has the following with reference to the cultivation of the South American trade by Philadelphia:

"Why the subject, seemingly so much neglect- ed we do not know; for we have as large an in- terest in the south American trade as any of the Northern commercial cities, and the plea that we get our Rio coffee now through other ports is no more of an actual discouragement than was the far greater fact that before the American and Antwerp steamship companies were established, all our foreign dry goods were imported through New York. In the cot- ton trade with Rio, so long concentrated at New York, Baltimore, a smaller city than Phil- adelphia, has taken the lead effectually, and now New Orleans and St. Louis are seeking to obtain their share in proper shares.

"By so much as we neglect the commerce of South America, does it tie open a tempting bridge for European enterprises, which, as we see, monopolizes the greater part of it."

The receipts of the leading articles of pro- duce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,467	Apples, bbls	85
Corn, bush	3,200	Wheat, bush	2,930
Barley, bush	900	Oats, bush	2,100
Butter, pkgs	1,000	Bacon, pkgs	500
Bacon, tes	434	Potatoes, bush	1,240
Hay, bales	600		

The quotations given in the following re- ports, are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a moderate trade in grain reported to-day. Attendance at the Chamber of Commerce was light, and transactions were only an average. Wheat is wholly nominal. The high prices of winter wheat here are in- tercepting shipments of spring wheat from Chi- cago to this city; we heard of four cars that are on the way now by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white at $1 35@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 30@1 35; amber do $1 27@1 30; Ohio and Pennsylvania red white do $1 24@1 27. Corn was in fair demand and moderately ac- tive at former prices. Receipts continue light and the supply is short. We quote shelled at 58@58c for yellow; 58@58c for high mixed; 58@ 58c for low mixed. Oats were in light request and firm at 56@56c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats were also in good demand, but with light offerings; inquiries are numerous. We quote prime white at 71¾@72¼c per bushel; mixed 69@70½c. Barley is wholly nominal. Rye is steady, at $1 15@1 20 per bushel. Mill- bing quotations on corn and oats rule 3@5c above the figures given above. We noted the following sales at Change and on the street to-day:

2 cars shelled corn, high-mixed, on track....83c
2 cars shelled corn, yellow, on track.....1c
1 car shelled corn, yellow, on track.....83c
2 cars white oats, in sacks.....72c
1 car white oats.....71c

FLOUR—There was an active demand, and an upward tendency, the advance in quotations noted on Saturday being participated in by all the dealers, and transactions generally were liberal at the advance. We note the sale of 100 barrels medium red winter wheat flour at $5 85 per bbl. The wholesale prices of the various millers are noted as follows: We quote No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80@7 00; No. 1 spring do $6 50@6 75; sacks 30c off ₰ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white and fancy wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00@6 25; Minne- sota $6 25@6 50; red winter $6 00@6 25; spring $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6 00@6 75; self-rising flour, $6 00; Graham flour ₰ 25@6 75; sack flour, in 5 ₰ packages, $7 25 ₰ dozen; package covering, $1 ₰ dozen; cathead, $1 ₰ dozen.

HAY—There is a fair market with a firm feel- ing. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $16 00@16 50; No. 2 do $15 00@15 50; mixed prairie $6 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $20@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $17 00@18 00; baled straw at $9 50@10 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is an active market with a fair demand at steady prices. Bran is firm at $1 00@1 05 ₰ 100 lbs; $20 00@20 50 ₰ ton. Fine middlings at $1 45@1 55 ₰ cwt.; chopped feed $1 65@ 1 75 ₰ cwt.; $35@37 50 ₰ ton.

MALT—There is little doing. We quote at $1 20@1 35 per bushel for Western; Pittsburgh malt is quoted at $1 45@1 50 per bushel.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market to-day was steady with choice in fair request, and lower grades dull and neglected. We quote at $2 25@ $3 50 for choice sound apples; poor to medium grades scarce in little request and nominal at $2 00@2 50 for prime; common have no value, and cannot be sold at any price.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a dull market, and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ₰ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₰ bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—There was a good trade in new dairy, the receipts being light; grades ranging about Saturday's prices. The cool weather of the past two or three days has sustained prices some what, and it will continue steady unless it is not improbable. We quote strictly choice new roll at 27@28c ₰ lb; lower grades are over abundant, and difficult to sell at a range of 18@ 26c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@32c ₰ lb; fair to good do at 28@30c; a jobbing way are made at 33@35c ₰ lb.

CHEESE—The old cheese are in demand and a firm in market, though we quotably changed. A car of New York cheese arrived to-day and sold at 16c ₰ lb. In fair demand we note sales to quote at 16¾@17c ₰ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Switzer 18@19c ₰ lb; limburger 15@16c. Limburger is in good de- mand at unchanged prices. Receipts continue light and the supply is short. We quote shelled at 8@8½c for yellow; 8@8½c for high mixed; 8@9 for low mixed. Oats were in light request and firm at 36@36c for prime yellow; 32@33c for mixed. Oats were also in good demand, but with light offerings; inquiries are numerous. We quote prime white at 71¾@72¼c per bushel; mixed 69@70½c. Barley is wholly nominal. Rye is steady, at $1 15@1 20 per bushel. Mill- bing quotations on corn and oats rule 3@5c above the figures given above. We noted the following sales at Change and on the street to-day:

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CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 3, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.065	37	62	W.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.883	53	26	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	29.997	45	60	S. W.	Gentle	Lt. rain

Mean barometer....29.938 Highest thermom. 56
Mean thermometer.. 45 Lowest thermom. 34

The Baltimore and Ohio Road

are now carrying more flour from Chicago to this city than the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. *

Not the Man.

The "W. C. Duncan, supposed to be from Pittsburgh," reported from Memphis as crazy is not Mr. W. C. Duncan, the boot and shoe dealer of Market street, near Fifth avenue.

Homeopathic Dispensary.

During the month of April there were issued from the dispensary department of the Homeopath Hospital 798 prescriptions to the people of the city and vicinity. During the same month the dispensary staff made 251 charity visits to those who were unable to come to the dispensary for treatment, making a grand total of 1,049 prescriptions issued. Dispensary open from 11 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M.

The Riot at Lawrenceville.

Con. Driscol and a young man named Malone were arrested yesterday as being concerned in the riot on Sunday afternoon in Lawrenceville. Driscol had only been discharged from jail on saturday. An information for felonious assault and battery was made against Driscol, and he is held for a hearing. Malone was arrested on spspicion, and has not yet been identified as one of the rioters.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Officer Hoch makes the following report of deaths in that city for the week ending May 1st: Cause of death—Croup, 1; spinal irritation, 1; stillborn, 1; puerperal fever, 1; convulsions, 4; dropsy, 1; malignant scarlet fever, 1; dentition, 1; endocarditis, 1; typhoid fever, 3; pneumonia, 2; chronic pneumonia, 1; phthisis, 6; pulmonalis, 4. Sex—Male, 12; female, 9. Color—White, 19; colored 1. Relation—Married, 2; single adults, 12. Total, 20.

School Superintendent's Election.

The School Directors of the county, outside of the two cities, will assemble in convention at ten o'clock this morning, at the Third ward school building, this city, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent.

The directors of Pittsburgh will meet in the Fourth ward school building, at the same hour, to elect a City Superintendent.

The directors of Allegheny City will meet for a similar purpose in City Hall, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Funeral of Ammann.

The funeral of Martin Ammann, who was murdered by roughs in Jacob Sorg's beer saloon, Sough Side, took place Sunday afternoon, and was largely attended. The Mt. Oliver Hook and Ladder Company, with the Washington Cornet Band, the Peter Fritz Lodge I. O. O. F., Germania Lodge, the Rising Star and John M. Scott Castles, Nos. 25 and 18, A. O. K. of M. C., of which the deceased was an active member, formed a portion of the latter procession. The remains were buried in the Allegheny Cemetery.

Attempted Parricide.

An old man named Abraham Kuckert was committed to jail yesterday by Deputy Mayor Hoerr, of the South Side, on the charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Lieutenant Donahue. It is alleged that the accused, last Saturday night, made an assault upon his daughter with a knife, inflicting a severe wound on her breast. The daughter is a widow and the accused resided with her, Saturday night he was drunk, and committed the offense charged.

Thieves Arrested.

Lieutenant Silenbury and Officers Cowell and Phillipp, of the Allegheny police force yesterday morning arrested Lewis Redman, John Weaver, William Taylor and Mike Hammond. These parties in a skiff, had visited the saw mill of McNeill & Dean, on Herr's Island, where they appropriated a large lot of rope. As they were departing with their booty, they were discovered by the officers named, who took the thieves to the lock-up. The property has been identified by the owners, and an information for larceny made against the prisoners.

For County Recorder.

Mr. Ralph J. Richardson, who has filled so acceptably the office of County Recorder, during the past term, is a candidate for renomination, and many active friends have already enlisted in his behalf throughout the county. Mr. Richardson has made a most careful, efficient and popular officer, discharging his duties in such a manner as to win the esteem and approbation of the members of the bar, and all others who have had official business with him. His fitness for the place is conceded on all hands, and that he has been an earnest and active Republican, at all times willing to do his full share of work, cannot be gainsaid. It would be borne in mind that this office, like some others in the county, does not pay as handsomely as it used to, by two terms, as it used to pay in one; and that Mr. Richardson's friends, in urging his renomination, are not at all unreasonable, nor are they violating party usage. What the party and the public may be most interested in is the fact that Mr. Richardson is every way competent and deserving.

The Temperance Alliance.

The regular weekly meeting of the Temperance Alliance was held yesterday. President Rabe occupied the chair, and Mr. T. P. Dreit was chosen Secretary *pro tem*. The matter of the coming convention was first attended to. Mr. Rabe said that notices had been sent to the various churches last Sabbath, and he requested that the names of those willing to accommodate delegates would be received. Several ladies stated that their willingness to accommodate delegates to a limited number. Some discussion followed as to the best plan of assisting to be present at the coming National Temperance Convention of ministers, to be held at this city on the 12th inst.

On motion of Mr. Kirk it was decided to discuss the following question at the next meeting: "Will *any* circumstance justify us in placing any person in nomination for office, who has not given us a written adherence to the Prohibition party?"

After a little further talk the meeting adjourned, the prohibition meeting is announced for this (Tuesday) evening, when discussion will be indulged in on the following question and its relation to the Temperance Reform."

A Woman Shoots Herself.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a girl named Fennie Myers, an inmate of a house of ill fame on Second avenue, near Wood street, shot herself in the right side with a pistol, inflicting a serious wound. The circumstances, as related by the other inmates of the house, are as follows: At the hour mentioned Miss Myers entered the rooms of another girl and took a revolver which was lying on a bureau, carrying it to her own apartment. The owner of the pistol told her to be careful, as the weapon was loaded. In a few minutes the discharge of the pistol was heard, and other inmates of the house went into Miss Myers' room and found that person lying upon the floor, bleeding profusely from a wound in her right side. She stated that the pistol was accidentally discharged, and begged that a physician be called for a doctor. Dr. A. Arthurs was called in and made an examination of the wound. The ball entered the right side and lodged near the spine. The wound, although serious, is not necessarily fatal.

It was reported last evening that the woman attempted to commit suicide, but her companions assert that the shooting was purely accidental. Miss Myers is said to be a native of Butler county, and has lived in the city about six weeks. She is said to be seventeen years of age.

Magnificent Soda Fountain.

The enterprising firm of McClarran & McKennan, whose establishment is located at No. 67 Fifth avenue, have made elaborate preparations to supply the demand that will be made upon them for soda water during the ensuing summer. They have procured, and have now operating a new soda fountain, which is decidedly an ornament, and worthy of a visit by all. The general style of the apparatus is entirely new; and for beauty of design and elegance of material, nothing in this State can equalit. In its construction, utility and the purity of the waters to be drawn from it were the prime points aimed at, also large cooling capacity, which is greater than any other apparatus ever manufactured, and in every department of it no expense has been spared to make it the most complete. Soda water and all the foreign waters, such, as Kissingen, Vichy, Seltzer, Saratoga, Geyser and the celebrated and delightful Ginger Ale, which has become so popular since introduced by this firm, will be run during the season at three degrees above freezing. We have not given the beauties of this fountain in detail, but would ask the public to call and see for themselves, which we will well repay them for their trouble. We would say in closing that this firm are agents for Lippincott's celebrated soda fountains which stand to-day superior to all other makes.

The County Superintendency.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There seems to be an almost unanimous public sentiment against the third term policy, and some of the most persistent insist on General Grant coming out and declining to accept what has not been tendered him. I am at a loss to know why the President should place himself in such an awkward position as that, but such is the case; and public servants, like all other servants, must submit to the whims of their masters. Now what I want to call attention to is, the necessity of applying the same principle nearer home. I think it a good one. No one man or family should have a life estate in our public offices. I think it is a mistake that a long tenure in office gives efficiency in office; and, according to our Republican ideas, the oftener they are changed the better; and, then, elect no man unless he has qualifications to fill the office.

Now we have an election coming off to-morrow, in which one of the leading candidates is up for at least a *sixth* time! I mean the County School Superintendent. Now, fifteen years' administration, or drawing pay, ought to satisfy any reasonable man. No one is entitled to a monopoly of an office; and, for my part, there is a still greater evil than that, in keeping any one man so long at the public crib. They get to think it belongs to them, and take greater liberties with it than they ought to take. We had an instance of this at the last election. During the war times, and high prices, $1,000 or $1,500 a year was considered good pay for the services performed; but at the last election a plan was put on foot to "raise the wind," and bleed the treasury. It was this: There was a salary voted for the ensuing three years of $1,800 a year—an increase of $300 over the previous term, and then a ballot was had to decide between the several candidates, when the present incumbent succeeded in getting himself voted again, one of his pets, after a good many of the school directors had left, moved to reconsider the vote fixing the salary, and make it $3,000, which was declared passed! Now, this favoritism ought to be rebuked, both by reducing the salary to what it was and by changing this life tenure. If two terms are good for a responsible office like the Presidency, they ought to suffice where the chief duty required is to draw the pay. The School Directors owe it to the taxpayers to make the salary $1,500, and then candidates will be plentier than blackbirds in harvest. REFORM.

THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Important Conference—Monthly Report of Officials—New Members Admitted—Were Smallpox Cases.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, of Pittsburgh, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kincaid presiding.

Messrs. Henry Hays and Thomas Jones, who were elected members at the last meeting of Councils, presented their certificates of election and were sworn in as members of the Board.

A CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

Messrs. Jacob S. Slagle and Dr. Graham, of the Board of Health, appeared before the Board for the purpose of having a settlement of the question of dispute between the two Boards in regard to which party should provide for indigent patients who were afflicted with infectious diseases, for the funeral expenses of those who die and for the destruction of infected clothing. President Kincaid suggested that the matter be referred to a joint committee of the two bodies, when Messrs. Slagle and Graham retired, with the understanding that the matter would come before a joint committee.

A resolution was adopted requesting the officials of the P. V. and C. R. R. Company to erect a station house at the Poor Farm, in accordance with an agreement for a long time existing between the company and the Board, and the Secretary was directed to notify the railroad officials of the action.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent Bullock submitted the following report of inmates at the City Home for the month of April:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In House April 1, 1875	206	115	321
Received during month	18	19	37
Total	224	134	358
	30	14	44
In Home May 1st	194	12	314
Discharged	22	1	24
Elopements	2		2
Died	6	2	8
Total	30	14	44

This is a decrease of seven during the month. Tramps were also furnished 625 meals and 250 lodgings during the month. Dr. A. D. Brewster reported 6 gut deaths at the hospital of the Home during the month.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Dr. George Purviance, Physician of the First District, reported 123 visits made during the month, and 8 office patients.

Dr. A. V. Cheesrown, of the South Side, reported 153 visits and 126 office patients.

Dr. A. E. McCandless reported 130 visits and 34 office patients.

The reports were all received and filed.

Gen. Sweitzer, from the special committee appointed to investigate the claim of George Fontaine, former Secretary of the Board, for $1,000 reported progress. An explanation of the claim has already been published in these columns.

Bills to the amount of $3,071 87 were approved.

A petition was read from Joseph Fairman, engineer of the Home, asking the Board to consume his time for seven months to allow him to pass his evenings with his family who reside near the institution. Considerable discussion was had on the petition, several members claiming that the engineer should spend his whole time at the building. A motion to grant the privilege was lost.

FOREIGN BILLS.

Secretary Williams made a statement relative to the case of Patrick Kein, a former resident of this city who was arrested in Juniata county in December last, sent to the Insane. He was sent to the Insane Institution at Harrisburg, when he was removed to the Pittsburgh Home some three or four weeks ago. The State of Juniata county and the officials of the State Institution presented bills to the Board, the former for $61 and the latter for $75 for attention paid to Kein. The matter was referred to the Solicitor of the Board.

A bill of $187 75 from the Poor Board of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for service rendered to a Pittsburgh boy named Michael Hurry, who had a leg broken and was cared for in that place, was presented but rejected.

SMALLPOX.

A communication was received from Dr. W. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, stating that, owing to the pest house being filled with patients, they were unable to remove a colored woman who was lying ill with smallpox on Hazel street. Another woman who lives in the house cannot obtain work, owing to persons fearing the contagion, and she at present has nothing to eat. The Board of Health asked that the Poor Board furnish provisions for both the parties. The communication, together with the question of dispute between the two Boards above referred to, was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Shaffer and Douglass. On motion adjourned.

CUR THOROUPHARES.

Meeting of the Street Committee—Pay Rolls for April—Sewer and Street Improvements—Contracts Awarded.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held last evening, Mr. Fulton in the chair.

The pay rolls for April were presented and approved, as follows:

First district	$1,529 07
Second district	1,221 52
Third district	1,462 92
Fifth district	1,112 91
Sixth district	1,407 10
Seventh district	759 46
Board of Viewers	1,102 00
Engineers	1,025 51
Total	$8,745 51

On motion of Mr. Dannals the Solicitor was requested to have the difficulty relative to the Yard alley so far settled as may be possible.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The sub-committee on Magee street reported in favor of the improvement of that street. Report adopted.

A petition of W. J. Smith for damages for injuries received by falling of the bridge on Kerr's road, Thirtieth ward, in consequence of there being no railway on the bridge, was referred to a sub-committee for investigation.

A petition for a sewer on Twenty-seventh street was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Aull, Liddell, Metzgar, Taylor and Riley.

Mr. Boucher, from the sub-Committee on Street Scrapers, reported that the committee was well pleased with the Van Voorhees scraper, and that the owners had been agreed to sell the right to use it in the South Side districts and one scraper for $600, and also to afterwards sell two scrapers for $700.

Mr. Boucher also presented a resolution for the purchase of the scraper and the right to use it on the South Side, the money to be paid from the appropriations for those districts. Action postponed until the next meeting.

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CROSSING.

The sub-committee on the widening of Second avenue at the cross street at the crossing the Connellsville Railroad reported an ordinance for the improvement, which was recommended affirmatively to Councils. The ordinance provides that the railway company shall pay Messrs. Everson, McCrum & Co., $12,500 for damages, that the city shall be released from the payment of any damages either to the firm's property or to that of the company, and that the latter shall pay all damages resulting to other property by widening the avenue, and the railroad company is to make the improvement.

The petition for a remonstrance against the construction of a 20 inch pipe sewer on Washington street from Fifth avenue to Fifth avenue, and for a sewer on Center avenue were called up and it was decided that the Committee of the Whole visit the places on Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Nisbit the assessment for the improvement of Brownsville avenue was referred with an affirmative recommendation to Councils.

Mr. Boucher moved that the opening of Hill street, Thirtieth ward, be stopped and the ordinance vacated. The motion called forth considerable discussion, during which several members stated that the street would be of no earthly use when completed, and that it was simply absurd for the city to carry on the work. During the discussion, Capt. Bond stated that there were originally 16,000 cubic yards of grading to be done, of which 12,000 yards had been graded at a cost of $2,200.

The matter was referred to a sub-committee, in conjunction with the City Solicitor.

ORDINANCES ORDERED.

Ordinances were ordered for the grading of Magee street, between Maria and Vickroy; for widening of Sassafras alley, between Twenty-eighth and Twentieth streets; for covering part of Mt. Oliver street, from Plain avenue to the city line; for an extension of a sewer on Forty-second street to the river; for the paving and curbing of Shingiss street, from Old avenue to Locust street; for sewer on Mulberry alley, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets; for establishing the grade of Thirty-fourth street, South Side, from Mary to Jane; for opening of Sycamore street, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards; for the opening of McCandless avenue, from the river to Butler street, and from Butler street to Stanton avenue; and granting the P. V. & R. R. Company the right to use Short street.

CONTRACTS LET.

The contract for furnishing 10,000 bushels of gravel for street purposes was let to Messrs. Welker & Son.

The contract for constructing a twenty inch pipe on Eleventh street was let to Martin Boyce at $2 67 per lineal foot, $21 for manholes and $57 for drops. The sewer will be four hundred and fifty feet in length and will have two manholes and two drops.

Adjourned.

HABEAS CORPUS.

An Extraordinary Proceeding Before a Justice of the Peace.

William Reardon, Esq., on behalf of Eli Bailey, filed a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge Ewing, yesterday. Bailey alleges that on the 22d day of December, 1874, he was arrested on a charge of larceny, and that on the 30th of the same month he was committed to the Allegheny County Workhouse for six months, by Robert Cowden, a justice of the peace, on which the information had been made, and who held the preliminary hearing. The petitioner sets forth that he was tried by a jury of six men and not by a full panel, and found guilty and sentenced as above stated. It is needless to say that the whole proceeding was illegal. The strangest part of the case is, that the man should have remained in prison so many months, under such a commitment. The *habeas corpus* was granted, returnable this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

On application of the district attorney, Judge Kirkpatrick granted a similar writ on the superintendent of the Workhouse for the body of John A. Irwin, who, it is alleged, is detained illegally. The writ was made returnable this morning, at ten o'clock.

Loss at the Workhouse Fire.

Fire Marshal Livingston fixes the loss at the Workhouse fire at $30,000. The insurance loss will reach $24,000, of which amount $18,000 is on the building and $6,000 on the contents. Mr. Boyd, its builder, who accompanied the representatives of the insurance companies to the Workhouse on Saturday, estimates that the burnt portions of the building can be replaced for $20,000, including the fillings. The loss is divided equally among the following companies: Western, Boatmen's, Citizens', Monongahela, Germania, Allegheny, Artizans, Birmingham, Ben. Franklin and National. This leaves the net loss at $20,000. The loss in the female department is fully covered by insurance.

A Confidence Game.

Thomas A. Spence, proprietor of the *Business Guide*, has suffered from a confidence game. A short time since a well dressed young gentleman, giving the name of Smith—James A. Smith—engaged himself with Mr. Spence as a canvasser for advertisements. Smith appeared to be a success. He brought in various pauret to be a success. He brought in various "orks," with contracts duly signed, and drew handsome dividends in the way of percentage. When the collector called on some of the advertisers it was discovered that their signatures to the contracts were forgeries and the whole thing a fraud. Mr. Spence made information before Alderman McKenna against Smith, and he was arrested and committed for a hearing.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

A Widow Claiming Her Dower—A Mother-in-law's Judgment for $17,679.

Messrs. A. M. Brown and George R. Cochran filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, on behalf of Mary Jane Johnson against Nancy Johnson, widow, and Oliver Ferson, executor of the estate of John W. Johnson, deceased. The complainant alleges that she was law fully married to John W. Johnson in May, 1864, and lived with him until his decease, on the 9th of April, 1873. That during this time he became possessed and seized of a large amount of real and personal estate, but intending to deprive her of her statutory share of his estate, and to defraud her of her right of dower, he voluntarily, and without any valuable consideration, executed a single bill in favor of Nancy Johnson, his mother, bearing date March 25, 1872, for the sum of $15,000, which was designed to take effect after his decease. That John W. Johnson died on April 6th, 1873, testate, leaving surviving him the complainant, his widow, but, no lawful heirs, having made a will and appointed Oliver Ferson executor thereof. The will allows the wife $700 per annum during her natural life, in lieu of dower. This she declined to take, and claimed her dower and share under the intestate law of the State.

The bill is drawn "one year after date," and in addition to the $15,000 promised therein, "for value received," empowers any attorney to appear for him and confess judgment, with costs of suit and attorney's commission, etc.

It is complained that Mrs. Mary Johnson obtained possession of this bill and procured the entry of a judgment on the same, in execution on the 20 of April, 1873, and caused to be issued a writ of *scire facias* against the executor, and recovered judgment for the sum of $17,679 37, including attorneys commission and interest, and is about to enforce collection of the same by sale of the property of the decedent. That the judgment is without consideration, and fraudulent as against the complainant, and the payment or satisfaction thereof to Nancy Johnson will consume and exhaust the whole estate; and wholly deprive the complainant of her dower and share. The executor has announced his intention of recognizing the judgement, and providing for its payment and satisfaction, as a debt of decedent.

The Court is asked to declare the judgment recovered on the bill inoperative and void as against the complainant, to enjoin Nancy Johnson from enforcing it, and the executor from paying it. No time has yet been fixed for argument.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

Improvements Considered and Proposed.

A meeting of the Road Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Breed in the chair.

Petition of John Bowden for allowance of damages occasioned by change of grade of Fifth avenue was referred to a sub committee.

Petition of Finkbinder and others praying assessment of cost of enivert at Soho was laid over.

The report of Viewers in opening of Beatty street was approved.

In the matter of the resolution relative to change of grade on Fifth avenue at Zugs property. Action was postponed.

An ordinance was ordered for the opening of St. Clair street from Stanton avenue to Mc Cully street.

The engineer was instructed to measure the limestone on Shady lane and report.

The controller was instructed to advertise for limestone for use on the following thoroughfares: Frankstown avenue, 500 perches; Hazelwood avenue, 150 perches; Park avenue, 50 perches, and for Wylie and Centre avenues to gether, 500 perches.

Pay rolls for the month of April were approved as follows:

First district	$754 02
Second district	646 00
Third district	845 2

Action was postponed in the matter of awarding contracts for curbing and paving of Ridge street and the grading of Charles and Morris streets.

The contract for the grading of Jackson street from Frankstown avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad was awarded to Patrick Bradly at twenty-three cents per yard.

Adjourned to meet on the 24th inst.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The May term of this court opened yesterday.

E. J. Lamberton, of Franklin, was chosen foreman of the Grand Jury. A true bill was found against John Fusselman, charged with attempting to enter a postoffice in Juniata county, January 6, 1875.

CASES CONTINUED.

The following cases were continued by the District Attorney Reed:

United States vs. Phillip Brady, charged with passing a counterfeit note.

United States vs. Thos. Kirkpatrick, charged with passing and attempting to pass counterfeit notes.

United States vs. William Myers, charged with passing counterfeit money.

United States vs. Elizabeth Orr, passing, attempting to pass, &c., counterfeit notes.

United States vs. Stephen Payne, *et al.*, charge, conspiring to defraud the United States.

United States vs. Wm. Howard; charge, harboring a felon.

United States vs. Daniel Finegan; charge, passing and attempting to pass counterfeit money, &c.

United States vs. Mary Barly; charge, retailing liquor without payment of special tax.

United States vs. Joseph Lipe; charge, perjury.

United States vs. Fred. Vierheller; charge, non-payment of special liquor dealers' tax.

United States vs. P. W. Laughlin; charge, non payment of special liquor dealers tax.

NOLLE PROSSED.

The following case was nolle prossed:

United States vs. Geo. Groves, charged with obstructing and retarding the United States mail.

SETTLED.

United States vs. Benjamin Hook *et al.*, charge, non-payment of wholesale liquor dealer's tax, &c.

United States vs. Christian Meyer; charge, selling unstamped beer.

United States vs. Fred. Jedlico; charge, non-payment of retail liquor dealer's special tax.

United States vs. — McGrade, P. McGee, — McDonald; information not presented.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

A. W. Erwin, dry goods merchant, of Allegheny, filed a voluntary petition for the appointment of a receiver of himself. Approximately Mr. Erwin's liabilities are given at $70,000, and assets at $60,000. Recently the latter is some $15,000 of insurance on life, merchandise, &c., and the list of creditors embraces a large number of names from the two cities and the county. The matter was referred to Register Harper.

Whitmore Bros., bankrupts. Assignee's report under order of January 10th ult. confirmed, and assignee directed to execute deed of conveyance.

Escanaba Furnace Company and Cascade Iron Company. A petition was filed for a meeting of creditors to receive and act upon a proposition for composition of the claims. Referred to Register Harper.

Petition of Finkbinder and others. Petition of assignee presented and order made allowing the order for the sale of certain real estate to be amended so as to allow payments of nine and twelve months.

A number of bankruptcy cases were continued by consent.

Minnden, Hall & Co., vs. John Sheedy, for attachment in bankruptcy. Petition filed and verdict rendered that the facts set forth in the creditors' petition are true.

A. Arentzal, bankrupt, petition of James Evans presentated, and a rule granted on the assignee to show cause why the order confirming the report of the Register should not be rescinded and petitioner allowed to file exceptions thereto. Returnable the 7th inst.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

W. C. Dean vs. R. W. Snodgrass. Action on a note. Verdict for defendant.

George F. Wardle vs. R. E. Robinson. Appeal from assessment of an alderman. Verdict for plaintiff, $73 33.

A. Weinman vs. Liberty Building Association No. 2. Action to recover subscription to stock. Verdict for plaintiff, $176 68.

D. J. Jeffrey, Bro. & Co. vs. Bell and M. Howley. Action to recover for powder sold. On trial.

Moses Anderson filed a petition in divorce from Anna Bell Anderson. Subpœna awarded.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Gainsford vs. Pa. R. R.; Hutchinson vs. Williams; Parker & Landweh vs. Granger; Miller & Co. vs. Lemon, Arnold & Co.; Bamberger vs. Friel; Taylor vs. Carley; Henle vs. Stroble; Mills & Co. vs. Fulton; Wilson vs. Wolstenholme; Gilluch vs. German Relief Society; Boyd & Murray vs. Grierson & Co.; Peat vs. Pgh. Va. and Ch. R. R. Co.; Bright vs. Furnace Co.; Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs. Campbell; Wallace vs. Fricke; Nutton vs. Jenkins; Barrett vs. Dunn; Lander vs. Fraguser; McMillan vs. Schafer; Carringe Co.; Culbertson vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

John H. Hart vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Action to recover damages for personal injuries received in a collision. The plaintiff, on the 17th of September, 1873, was a passenger west, between New York and Pittsburgh, and occupied a berth in a sleeping car the last car in the train. When about twenty miles east of Altoona, the engine and train in rear of the train, and Mr. Hart was seriously injured—crippled for life, as is alleged. His spine was affected, and his powers of locomotion permanently injured. Negligence is alleged on the part of the company's agents, and damages are laid at $50,000. Mr. Hart was engaged superintending work at the new water works, under the direction of the Commissioners of Accident. Sutton and Acheson appear for the plaintiff, and Hampton and Dalzell for the company. On trial before Judge White.

The case of Alex. M. Watson vs. The Pennsylvania Company, operating the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. This is an action to recover damages for the burning of a house belonging to the plaintiff at Jack's Run, caused by the alleged negligence of the employees of the company. The house caught fire from sparks emitted from the locomotive of a train which, it is alleged, was traveling at an unusually high rate of speed.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Bonnett vs. King; Saelly in trust vs. Fowler; Wilhelm vs. Waller; Bamberger vs. Friel; Hays vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad company; Gay vs. Barton & Keeny; McGrath vs. Bowman; Hall vs. Pim, Jr., Bro. & Co., administrator; Shafer vs. Scahill; Starz vs. C. H. Love; Reed vs. Allegheny Cemetery; Harraman vs. Mercer; Morgan vs. Johnson; Yearicks vs. Krysen; Paisley vs. Tate.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

In the two cases against Benjamin Knoerr for selling liquor on Sunday, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant. David Jones was the prosecutor.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John A. Young and H. C. Hoyt, indicted for larceny as bailee, on oath of F. H. Miller.

J. J. Hayes was acquitted of felonious assault and battery, alleged by Parker Robinson.

John Roup was acquitted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Joseph Asion.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of T. J. Sampson, indicted for perjury.

Edward Parsons, indicted for larceny of articles belonging to the Connellsville Railroad Company, was acquitted.

Anton Kirsch was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

Daniel and Mary Smith were acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Benedict Noel and Amelia Jones were acquitted of a charge of robbery.

C. W. Hosel, charged with false pretenses, is on trial.

Pennsylvania Archives.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has issued the following circular to the County Treasurers, in regard to supscriptions for the second series of the Archives:

SIR: The 1st Volume of the 2d Series of Pennsylvania Archives is now ready for distribution.

The act of the 13th of May, 1874, P. L. 1874, page 138, authorizes a disposal of a balance of the copies therein named by subscription opened at the offices of the several County Treasurers.

You will please take single subscriptions only, and send with the remittance a list of the names of the subscribers; the price is $1 00 per volume. A specimen copy will be sent you by express, with which you will be charged, and may hand it over to a subscriber, retain or return if not wanted.

Respectfully,
M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny Young Men's Republican club will meet on Thursday evening.

THE Allegheny Police Committee approved Pittsburgh bitches the credit of having turned out ninety thousand four sacks in a single day. Suppose we call it hereafter the American Rag-dud?

THE following new appointees upon the Allegheny police force have been confirmed: Adam Bertges, vice Wm. Barr, resigned, and Robert McBratney, vice Robert Bunting, who has left the city.

A TRAMP whom officer Johnston had kindly cared for, stole a new suit of clothes from his patron and also robbed a boarder at the Mansion house, where employment had been procured for him. The officer is on the lookout more sharply than ever.

THE four men, Hammon, Taylor, Weaver and Redman, charged with stealing a quantity of rope from McNeil & Dean, lumber dealers, of Allegheny, were yesterday after a hearing before Mayor Phillips, held in $1,000 each for trial, in default were committed.

ISAAC VITCHERTZ, a resident of the South Side, was found in Zanesville a few days ago, insane. He was taken in charge by the authorities of that place, and brought to this city on Saturday evening by Chief of Police Wolfinbarger, and placed in the jail.

COURT of Common Pleas No. 1 having decided on Saturday, in the Sarah Steel case, that the city had reached the limit of indebtedness allowed by law, and that any more filing of a bond is an increase, new street improvements will hardly be in order now.

THE nail coopers employed at Mittenzweg & Phillips' works, on the South Side, went out on a strike yesterday against a reduction of wages. The coopers, twenty-two in numbers, were reduced fifty cents per 100 kegs last week, and on Monday refused to resume work until the price is restored.

MARY DAVIES was arrested in Allegheny, charged with the larceny of a watch belonging to John Gast. She is a beggar woman. It will be remembered that Mr. Gast's watch was stolen from his house on Troy Hill, while he was asleep, some three weeks since. Mary's case will be investigated to-day.

GEORGE HERBERINGTON, now in the penitentiary, pawned a watch for forty dollars at pawnbroker Strong's, which A. Dowdyke claims. Streng sold it to Mr. Conner, Mr. Cohen disposed of it to Mr. Howard, and finally its owner is in undisputed possession of it. Squire D. L. Smith, through whom Dreyfus replevied the timepiece.

A MAN giving his name as William Crawford was yesterday sent to the workhouse for thirty days, by Mayor Phillips, on a charge of vagrancy. He was arrested by officer Jerry Smith, who saw him sneaking about the manure house. It was thought Crawford was one of the prisoners who escaped from the Workhouse at the time of the fire.

THE Allegheny Committee on Street Railways met last evening. The only business transacted was the consideration of the remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance granting the privilege to the Pleasant Valley Railroad Company of laying tracks on a portion of Ohio street. The committee ordered the printing of the ordinance.

TWO boys named Adam Juntz and George Barker were arrested on Saturday night for entering the drug store of Harris & Ewing, at Lincoln & Penn, tobacco was taken to commit a robbery. The same parties are suspected of having been concerned in the robbery at Jenkinson & Bros. tobacco store on Liberty street. They are held for a hearing.

THE body of Alexander Whiggin, an Ohio river steamboat pilot, who left his home in Allegheny about two weeks ago, was found yesterday, floating in the river opposite Dixmont. The man was evidently drowned, but it is not known whether accidentally or otherwise. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

A TRAM of horses belonging to a hay wagon, and belonging to Peter Messick, ran away yesterday afternoon on Penn avenue, near Eleventh street. During the course of the run, a man and two boys, who were on the wagon at the time, attempted to jump off, but in so doing were more or less used up. The man fell to the ground, and one of the wheels passed over his head, inflicting an ugly wound.

ABOUT one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the roof of the house No. 110 Sheffield street, Allegheny. Fallon street, Allegheny, owned and occupied by Mr. Holtzhouse. No alarm was sounded, the flames being put out by the occupants of the house with water. The fire was occasioned by a spark alighting on the roof. A few dollars will repair the damage done.

THE Chicago *Evening Journal* of last Saturday says: It is not often that the Bible is quoted as authority, but it is often drawn upon for illustration, but in a Pennsylvania house recently, the other day, to work the acquittal of the accused. The defendant was charged with cruelly beating his wife, and Judge Mitchell, who presided, in the ground that in Genesis we read that God gave man dominion over everything. It is hard to possible to find any proposition for which a passage of Scripture has not been adduced."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Si Slocum" is a good sensational drama—the best we remember to have seen. With the additional attractions of the performing horse and dog and the very remarkable shooting of Mr. and Mrs. Frayne, the piece affords one of the most exciting entertainments of the season. The house was comfortably filled, and the enthusiasm was almost unbounded. If we have failed to use sensational, let it be said that "Si Slocum" is all that. The present is the best opportunity for all who have considered themselves always witnessed this piece to find out what they are like. No one could fail to enjoy and appreciate the first performance this week. The same piece will be given every evening, and at Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

We take unusual pleasure in announcing the benefit of Mr. Al. Hayman, the popular treasurer of the establishment, which will occur Friday evening of this week. This timely service is one in which all will be glad to unite to be present and crowd the house. Harry has done his share in his time, and now should follow window; now let the recipients of his smiles give him one evening as a sign of their appreciation of his services.

The Recitations at Library Hall.

The entertainment next Friday evening at Library Hall promises to be most enjoyable. Mr. Hall's readings from Shakespeare recently, have been received with unbounded admiration, and we doubt not that a Pittsburgh audience will be equally pleased. The Philadelphia Association of the Homeopathic Hospital are greatly in need of help at this time, which a full house at Library Hall should be filled on this occasion.

Allegheny Wharf Committee.

The Committee on the Allegheny Wharf met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Halliday in the chair.

Mr. A. Herron called the attention of the committee to the condition of the wharf from Sixth street to the Point. Carts, wagons and all sorts of rubish were stored on the wharf, and for half of the citizens of the Fifth ward he asked that the wharf be cleared, unless the city received revenue from the storage.

On motion of Mr. Speakman, the wharf-master was directed to direct the removal of carts from the wharf and the names of the lessees.

Mr. Speakman asked the rental of the wharf for a horse market during two days in the week was granted, provided that a rent of $100 per year for the privilege, that an officer be kept there to preserve order.

Adjourned.

Reports of Letter Carriers.

The following reports are made by the letter carriers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the month of April:

PITTSBURGH.

Delivered—Mail letters, 209,328; drop postal cards, 16,053; drop letters, 44,891; drop postal cards, 13,627; registered letters, 659; newspapers, &c., 5,060.

Collected—Mailed letters, 133,697; drop letters, 36,296; postal cards, 13,627; newspapers, &c., 1,956.

Last collection from street letter boxes 7 P. M.

ALLEGHENY.

Delivered—Mail letters, 89,902; postal cards, 6,768; local letters, 9,461; local postal cards, 2,824; newspapers, &c., 15,621; registered letters, 193.

Collected—Mail letters, 40,253; postal cards, 5,173; local letters, 4,025; papers, 5,091.

Columbia Conduit Company.

It is stated that the sale of the Columbia Conduit Company's lines to the Empire Transportation Company will not be made. The Conduit Company reorganized yesterday by the election of the following officers and directors:

President, D. Hostetter; Vice President, John H. McKelvey; Secretary and Tre